Ed Jadack

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

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NOMMENSEN TO HUSTISFORD

Rev. Nommensen of the West Side Lutheran Church has announced his intention to accept a call to Hustisford and will leave some time next month for his new location. Rustisford is located in the southern part of the state near Watertown and has a Lutheran congregation of about double the local one. It was with considerable regret that the local congregation gave Rev. Nommensen permission to accept the call, it being only thru the fact that the call was such a splendid one that they agreed to let him go. During Mr. Nommensen's stay here, which has been about nine years, the congregation has grown from about 50 to 165 families, a new school has been erected and the organization put on a sound financial basis. He has made a wide circle of friends in the city, and while we are sorry to see him leave, wish him the best of success in his new location. It is probable that Mr. Nommensen's successor for this city will be announced next Sunday.

Ole Boger of Port Edwards was arrested for breaking the speed limits in the Village of Port Edwards the past week. The officers of the village say they will not stand for any of the fast stuff.

John Jeffrey, Fred Duncan, Frank Damon and Andrew Martinson were among those from this city who attended the blue rock tournament at Wausau on Sunday. Messrs. Damon and Jeffrey took part in the shoot, Damon breaking 91 out of 100 and Jeffrey getting 87. The shooters did some good work up there on Sunday and our boys stayed right in with rest of them.

LIKED THE TREATMENT THEY RECEIVED HERE

Following is the expression of the Rhinelander Eagles who came to Grand Rapids to attend the Eagles' convention, and demonstrates pretty clearly that the aeries around the state were very well satisfied with the treatment they received here. Rhinelander Eagles are usually pretty active in state convention affairs and know about what to expect at a gathering of this kind. The clipping is from the Rhinelander New North:

"Ten thousand visitors are said to have attended the state convention of Eagles in Grand Rapids on Thursday, the final day. J. C. Teal, one of the Rhinelander aerie who was present at the convention, stated that it was one of the most enjoyable and all around successful Eagle gatherings he had ever attended.

Every conceivable kind of wholesome entertainment was provided for the crowd. Grand Rapids birds are entitled to the crown when it comes to dishing out hospitality.

Claus Johnson of this city has notified the boys of his intention of making the run for the office of county treasurer on the Republican ticket at the coming election. Mr. Johnson is one of the old and respected residents of Sigel and is a well known man throughout the country. Mr. Johnson has never held county office and would make a good officer.

Drs. George R. Houston, E. J. Clark and C. F. Bandelin leave the latter part of the week for the northern part of the state, where they will spend a few days trout fishing.

MONTHLY STOCK FAIR

—The public attention is called to the Monthly Stock Fair which will occur at the East Side Market Square on Tuesday, July 11. Farmers should remember that it is to their advantage to attend these sales, as many good bargains are offered.

The Reiland Packing Company are in the field for stock and will buy all animals and pay a good price. New milch cows are also in demand and any farmers who have extra stock that they wish to sell would do well to have them on hand on this occasion.

Bring in your extra farm machinery. Harvesting time will soon be here and the demand for machinery is increasing every day. The brewery will give a keg of beer to the farmer bringing in the most empties on Tuesday. Don't fail to attend this as it means money to you.

John Bell, Sr., Manager.

STRUCK BY TRAIN ONE FATALLY HURT

A most pitiful accident occurred near Junction City on Friday when Stephonia Filipkowski, aged six, and her younger sister, Czslawa, were struck by the Milwaukee road train arriving here at noon. Stephonia died a short time later from the injuries received and her sister is in the hospital in a badly battered, although not serious condition.

The children are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Filipkowski, who reside close to the Milwaukee tracks a short distance north of Junction City. The Filipkowski girls, in company with other children, were picking strawberries and playing along the tracks when the accident occurred. The victims of the accident were playing horse, as later explained by Czslawa, and when the locomotive approached the place they were playing they crossed the track. Becoming confused they attempted to recross again when the train was practically upon them, the result being that they were struck while the train was traveling at quite a high rate of speed.

When picked up both children were alive and were rushed to Junction City, where medical attention was secured Realizing that their condition was serious, they were later sent to Stevens Point to enter the hospital there, however, Stephonia, the older sister, died before the hospital could be reached, she suffering a fracture at the base of the brain that caused her death. The younger sister suffered bruises on the back and head but will recover.

CORN FOR SALE

—That's what you'd say if you do your duty. Get in the corn field with both feet. Cultivate it five or six times. If you have no cultivator we will trust you for one. Walking or riding cultivators, land plaster, Paris green, mowers, tedders, hay rakes, machine oil, etc.

NASH HARDWARE CO.

Joseph Dischler, who lives four miles east of the city near Meehan, had two bones in his left ankle broken on Monday by falling off a scaffold while doing some work on his father's barn.

MILITIA TO FRONT GO TO SAN ANTONIO

Wisconsin's National Guard, the pride of the Badger State, have been ordered to the front and are leaving in sections for San Antonio, Texas, where they will be temporarily located until further orders. There is probably not a person in the state, or in the United States that does not send their heart down with the militia boys, and who would not, did they consider the proposition really serious, step right in and offer their services. We cannot say too much for these young men who have stepped forth in defense of, our country at this time, and while we cannot be with them, the spirit that assures victoriy is present.

San Antonio, to which place the Wisconsin militia has been ordered, and to which the eyes of thousands of Wisconsin people will be turned, temporarily at least, is the largest city in Texas. It was established in 1714, is approximately 140 miles from the Mexican border and has a population of about one hundred thousand. It is on the plaza of San Antonio, that the Alamo, built in 1718 as a mission church and famous in the Texan war for independence, stands. The building covers about 2½ acres and its walls are about 22 feet high and three feet in thickness. Here, February 23, 1836, Santa Anna with 4,000 Mexicans shut in 151 Texans and men from the United Sattes commanded by Col. Wm. B. Travis. Bombardment was kept up by the Mexicans for 24 hours and several assaults were repulsed. Travis sent for help but only 32 men reached him and his men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of provisions. On March 6 the Mexicans assaulted in force and were twice driven back by the little band with heavy losses. A hand to hand fight ensued in which, lacking time to load, the Texans clubbed their muskets and fought desperately until only six were left alive. These, under Colonels David Crockett and Travis, surrendered under promise of protection but were killed by Santa Anna's orders. Some women, a negro and one child alone were spared. The bodies of the dead were collected by the Mexicans, mutilated and burned. A few weeks later Santa Anna was routed with immense loss and himself captured. This was at the battle of San Jocinto, when the rallying cry of the Texans was "Remember the Alamo."

Brownsville, to which place two batteries of the 5th field artillery was recently ordered from Fort Sill, Okla., and which is near the trouble center, is located on the Mexican border, in the extreme southeastern part of Texas, and has a population of approximately 10,000. Metamoros, a Mexican city of approximately 15,000, is located on the Mexican border, in the extreme southeastern part of Texas, and has a population of approximately 10,000. Metamoros, a Mexican city of approximately 15,000, is located on the opposite side of the Rio Grande. When Harold Week left San Benito, which ib abuot 16 miles from Brownsville, a few weeks ago, the United States troops stationed at Brownsville, a few weeks ago, the United States troops stationed at Brownsville consisted of two regiments, the 3rd cavalry and the 4th infantry. The 18th infantry was also on the Rio Grande near there and two battalions of Texas militia were stationed at San Benito.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Mrs. Albert Haydock, who lives in the town o fRudolph, was severaly injured on Thursday when she was struck by a bolt of lightning during the electrical storm of that morning. The bolt entered the house on a lightning rod and Mrs. Haydock was badly burned besides suffering quite a shock.

Louis Schroeder leaves tonight for Milwaukee where he has accepted a position.

W. H. Bean of Vesper has made the announcement that he will be a candidate for County Clerk on the Republican Ticket this fall. Mr. Bean is well known in the county and should make a good run.

Miss Mabel Wellner of Nekoosa suffered a broken arm and was badly cut across the face and about the eyes when a team, who were drawing a wagon in which she was in ran away yesterday. The horses became frightened at some fireworks and became uncontrolable.

One Pittsville man attempted to put a damper on the dancing proposition over there on the Fourth by getting up rather early and spreading tar over the pavilion floor. The proprietors cleared off as much as possible and the dance was pulled off just the same, the tar only seeming to cause the dancers to stick around a little later.

Delbert Trudell was badly bruised up on the Fourth when he fell from the street car while it was traveling at a good rate of speed. The accident occurred near the ball part, the cars being badly crowded and the young man was crowded off the rear platform. While the accident caused several cuts and bruises, it is not expected to cause any serious effects.

Misses Mary Jones and Marion Jackson left on Monday for Chicago, where they will join Miss Allen of Stevens Point Normal, and from where they will go to New York to attend the summer session of Columbia University. The party will stop at Philadelphia and Washington on the way out. After the summer session at Columbia the party will journey northward to Boston, and into Maine, where several stops will be made. Later they intend to visit Quebec, making a boat trip down the St. Lawrence River and returning home about September 1.

ALL LICENSES GRANTED

Grand Rapids saloonkeepers have led a model life the past year, not a single objection coming in against the granting of new licenses. There were twenty-five saloon licenses given out and six pharmacists were given permits. The total time consumed by the Council in granting the licenses amounted to about five minutes, which is the shortest council meeting on record.

STATE HOTEL MEN WILL MEET HERE

Grand Rapids business men and a number of the local women have been active the past week in the preparation of the program for the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Hotel Men of Wisconsin, which will occur in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, August 29 and 30. The meeting this year promises to excell any other state convention, the enthusiasm among the hotel men of the state being worked up to a higher pitch than has previously been the case. Last year the convention was held at La Crosse, and while there were about one hundred in attendance the spirit that exists was not present, and it is estimated that fully one hundred and fifty will attend the 1916 meeting.

The program, which is now practically complete, promises those in attendance a good time from start to finish. The headquarters during the convention will be at the Elks Club and Mayor E. W. Ellis will open the ceremonies with an address of welcome in behalf of the city. Tuesday will be taken up by business meetings, an auto ride for the ladies, a luncheon at the Dixon and a banquet at the Witter.

Wednesday's program will include a trip to one of the cranberry marshes, where the visitors will be given an opportunity to see the best cranberries in the world growing, and as the picking season usually starts about Sptember 1, they may see the pickers in operation. It is expected to serve luncheon out there after which they will return to this city and go through the paper mill. A picnic and dancing party has also been arranged at Lake Biron, and in the evening it is expected that a band concert can be arranged to entertain the guests.

The committees in charge of the affair are as follows:

Auto Committee—C. W. Rood, R. L. Nash, O. R. Roenius.

Refreshment Committee—T. A. Taylor, E. B. Redford, Sam Church.

Music Committee—G. D. Fritzsinger, C. N. Akey.

Ladies' Reception Committee—Mesdames C. A. Normington, E. B. Redford, O. R. Roenius, R. L. Nash, Fred Roenius, C. W. Rood, E. W. Ellis, D. J. Jerow, A. F. Jones, Wm. F. Gleue and Sam Church.

Men's Reception Committee—C. A. Normington, E. B. Redford, O. R. Roenius, R. L. Nash, Fred Roenius, C. W. Rood, E. W. Ellis, D. J. Jerow, A. F. Jones, T. A. Taylor, Wm. F. Gleue and Sam Church.

CHANCE TO ENLIST

Camp Douglas Range, Wis.,
June 24, 1916.

Special Orders No. 66,
Extract 2,

Capt. Leo Schoenhofen, W. N. G., retired, is hereby restored to active duty in his retire drank during the absence of the company in the United States service.

He will be required to act as local recruiting officer and is authorized to enlist fifty men to be held at home as National Guardsmen until further orders.

Further detailed instructions will issue from this office and from the Chief Quartermaster.

By command of the Governor.

Official. Orlando Holway,
The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

Jno. G. Salsman,
Adjutant General,

To conform with the above order I will be at the Armory A, Marshfield, Wis., daily from 11 to 12 A. M. and 8 to 8:30 P. M. to receive enlistments. If those outside of Marshfield desiring to enlist can not conveniently arrange to report at the above hours, I will be glad to have them write or 'phone me so convenient arrangements can be made; also if I am assured of five or more applications in any town or city outside of Marshfield, I will be glad to go t osuch towns or cities to make enlistments. Enlist, young men, your country needs you now.

Leo H. Schoenhofen,
Capt. 2nd Infantry, W. N. G.,
Recruiting Officer.

MAY MOVE BAND STAND

A number of the merchants of the city got together one day the past week and talked over the matter of moving the band stand from the West Side near the Northwestern depot down to the river bank near the Commercial Hotel. Those present at the meeting were generally in favor of such a move and seemed to be of the opinion that in case this was done it would be taken up at the next meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and it is probable that within a short time the stand will be situated in its new location. Whether the stand is put on the river bank or not is up to the association, it being generally agreed that the present location is out of the question.

Mickelson-Hinkel

Miss Gladys Mickelson of this city and Charles Hinkel of Nekoosa were married at Kaukauna on Monday, the wedding occurring at the home of the groom's sister. The young couple sprung quite a surprise on their many friends, not notifying them of their intention to wed, it being a pleasant surprise when the announcement was made. The young people are well and favorably known here, the bride being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Mickelson, and the groom a popular young man of Nekoosa. They returned to this city today and will go to housekeeping at Nekoosa, where the groom is employed.

INSPECTED MEAT MARKETS

One of the members of the State Board of Meat Market Inspection was in the city on Thursday and looked over the local markets with the view of seeing that the sanitary conditions were what they should be. The report of the inspector is sent in to the State Board of Health who decide on the matter and take action against the market men should any case call for such a movement.

LAKE BIRON PICNIC IS DECIDED SUCCESS

The picnic which was held at Lake Biron for the purpose of organizing the auto and boat owners and others interested in the project into a club, was a decided success, there being about fifty representatives citizens of the city in attendance at the gathering.

Following a luncheon on Mr. Taylor's grounds there were several addresses by different people present, among whom were the County State Aid Highway and Bridge Committee, they being George W. Brown of Pittsville, E. Eichsteadt of Port Edwards and J. A. Chapman of Cameron. These men spoke on the construction of roads and bridges from island to island and with the talk on the same subject by Louis Amundson, those present gained a pretty good idea of the subject. Several others talked in favor of the organization and at the conclusion of the talks it was decided to draw up an organization to be called the Automobile and Outing Club.

The following officers were selected to handle the matters of the club during the coming year: T. A. Taylor, president; C. W. Rood, vice president; James Glennon, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: T. A. Taylor, C. W. Rood, C. A. Normington, George W. Mead, Theodore W. Brazeau, F. J. Wood and Mesdames I. P. Witter, G. M. Hill.

The officers will go ahead and advertise the proposition and it is expected that Grand Rapids will rival many cities of Wisconsin as a popular summer resort.

MRS. DAVE KAMMERER DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Mrs. Dave Kammerer passed away very suddenly on Thursday morning, death being caused by heart failure. Mrs. Kammerer had recently undergone an operation and was recovering nicely from the effects of this, every indication pointing to the fact that she would soon be enjoying her accustomed health, however, the end came with no warning whatever Thursday. Mrs. Kammerer and daughter, Kate, had just previously moved into their new home, the over exertion and circumstances connected with this move being no doubt a strong factor in this untimely demise.

Mrs. Kammerer was born abroad and at the time of her death had reached the age of fifty-eight years. She moved from the old country to the United States when a child and was later married in Grand Rapids to Dave Kammerer. Mr. Kammerer preceded his wife in death, having passed away several years ago. The couple were very well known in this community and were favorites among their many friends. The death means a most unfortunate loss to the city and the relatives have the sympathy of the city in their bereavement.

The funeral was held on Monday morning from SS. Peter and Paul Church, Rev. Wm. Reding conducting the services. Interment was made in Calvary cemetery.

WIN ANOTHER

The Grand Rapids base ball team made it nine straight without a defeat against them by defeating the fast Mosinee crowd on Tuesday at the local ball park. The game was about as interesting a one as has ever been staged here, neither side scoring until the last half of the ninth Grand Rapids filled the bases and Brennan poled out a hit over the fielders head. Devine did the slab work for the locals and Roberts represented Mosinee in the box, both men putting up a fine exhibition.

Nekoosa defeated the Wausau Red Sox on Tuesday at Nekoosa, making it their fourth win from this team this season.

HAVE TO BE FIRST CLASS

Judging from the number of men returning every day from the militia encampment at Camp Douglas, who have failed to pass the medical test, it is evident that men with big feet and hook noses need not apply. While it seems that the test the men are required to pass is a rather severe one, it may be that should more active hostilities be opened some of the minor defects could be overlookd. The test, without a doubt, is a very important one, avoiding to a great extent the possibility of sending men to the front that are not physically fit for service.

PAVING STARTS SOON

Paving oprations for this city will be commenced the middle of this month and it is expected to rush the work along as fast as possible so that some of the benefits of the work may be enjoyed this season. The work this year will include the paving of Third avenue, Third street, Baker street, Grand avenue, Rudloph road and the roa dleading up to the Biron road. The work will include chiefly the laying of concrete with the exception of Baker street, which will be paved with brick.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to publicly express our thanks to the many kind friends who extended their sympathy and assistance after the death of our mother and sister, and for the many floral offerings tendered on this occasion. We wish to especially thank the employes of the Wood County Telephone Company who so kindly remembered us during our bereavement.

Miss Kate Kammerer,
John Rothweiler,
Mrs. Caroline Fiedler.

Alex Jones, who was to go to the front with the Madison malitia boys, failed to pass the last physical examination, due to weak eyes, and was forced to return to Madison.

Announcement has been made of a meeting of the Democratic Press of the state to be held July 12, at th Plankington Auditorium Hall at Milwaukee. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the State Conference of Democrats and a big attendance is expected.

The old settlers of Portage county will hold their annual picnic at Lake Emily on Saturday, July 15.

Gus Lipke, who has been located at Merrill for the past eight years, but who lived in this city previous to that, is moving back here to reside.

George W. Mead has purchased a new Twin Six Packard car, the car being delivered the past week.

GOGGINS ELECTED PRESIDENT

B. R. Goggins of this city has been selected by the members of the State Bar Association to head their organization the coming year. Mr. Goggins, who is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the state, has been chosen to this position after active membership in the organization for a number of years and a better man for the position would be hard to find. The office is one that few men are honored with and is one that not only Mr. Goggins can be proud of, but one that is a credit to the city.

CONFIDENGE MEN GET THE MONEY

John O'Day, one of the residents of the town of Grand Rapids, altho 86 years of age, has a great deal to learn about this confidence game business, his experience in this line costing him $650 on Monday.

Mr. O'Day had come in town on Monday to witness the Howe Shows and during the early part of the afternoon met and talked to a stranger who claimed he was bothered with rheumatism and was looking for a rheumatism belt. Mr. O'Day, being bothered by rheumatism, was naturally interested and, as remarkable as it may seem, they ran into a man selling the very article desired. After a short conversation the party adjourned to a side tent, where the matter was talked over in private.

A small table and three chairs were in the tent and on the table there was a box. The box, it seems, was the main implement in the game, it containing several numbers, some of which were lucky numbers and others unlucky. The game was put on for purely amusement at first, Mr. O'Day drawing out a number which was to secure an Electric Rheumatism Belt free and an extra premium of $650. When playing for fun Mr. O'Day won several belts and any amount of money, and as he appeared to be unusually lucky on that occasion it was suggested that the game be put on for keeps, and Mr. O'Day should put up $650 against the stranger's money.

This seeming fair enough, Mr. O'Day took them up on the proposition and the game was on. As misfortune overtakes every gambler, Mr. O'Day was no exception to the rule and he drew the unlucky number, forfeiting the $650. He did not have that amount in his possession but went down to the bank and secured it. The show man assured him that they did not want to keep the money but that he should keep quiet about the matter until July 20th, when the stranger would return and give him his money back.

The ruse worked all right and it was not until late that evening that Mr. O'Day mentioned the matter to his nephew, Bat O'Day, who, in turn, notified the police. The matter was taken up with the show people at a late hour that night, they disclaiming any knowledge of such a game. The matter is in the hands of District Attorney John Roberts and Sheriff Bluett, who are using every effort to round up the bunco men.

DEATH OF MRS. NAYES

Mrs. Caroline Nayes of this city died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hammer, on Monday, July 3, death being due to a complication of diseases brought on by old age.

The deceased was born in Shean, Norway, on July 19, 1835, and at the time of her death had reached her eighty-first year. She was later married in Norway to John Nayes, they coming to this country shortly after the wedding and locating at Neenah. Eight children blessed this union, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Mrs. Hammer. Mrs. Nayes has made her home with Mrs. Hammer for the past ten years, and had a wide acquaintance and a circle of friends that extend their sympathy at the time of this bereavement.

The funeral will occur on Thursday at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the Scandinavian Moravian Church, Rev. Johnson to conduct the English services and Rev. Madsen the Norwegian services.

SWIMMING POOL OPENED

The swimming pool was opened to the public the past week and the hot weather at the time of the opening made the pool a popular resort, not only with the youngsters but with the grown people as well.

The high water during the spring months caused a great deal of sand and refuse to be carried into the pool and along with the outgoing ice caused considerable damage to the fixtures about the place. The slides and spring boards have been rebuilt and put into place, making this a popular place during the warm weather. Too much in favor of a place of this kind in a city can not be said and founders of the movement can be proud of their ability to recognize its value.

WEINBERG WINS TOURNAMENT

Thirty-two players participated in the regular skat tournament staged at the Elks' Club Friday night, which, in consideration of the warm weather, is a very favorable crowd. The prizes awarded the winners are as follows:

First—J. F. Weinberg, 16 net games.

Second—J. G. Hamilton, 645 points.

Third—Dr. Edw. Hougen, 14 net games.

Fourth — Alex Perrodin, 520 points.

Fifth—I. E. Philleo, high hand, 100, 365 total points.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD MET

The County Board of Education, which is composed of Ernest Eichsteadt of Port Edwards, A. B. Cotey of Pittsville, Harry E. Thomas of Sherry and County Superintendent George A. Varney met at the court house on Friday of last week to check up the work which comes under the control of this board. The reports being in good shape allowed the board to finish the work up in a short time, they having completed the work by noon of that day.

Guido Freund has gone to Stevens Point to spend the summer. Mr. Freund will take up the sale of aluminum ware there this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Payne and children of Rhinelander are visiting at the home of Mrs. Dickson. Mr. Payne has returned, but his family will remain for several weeks.

The meeting of the Willing Workers' Society and the Scandinavian-Moravian Ladies' Aid, which was to occur Thursday at the Wm. Johnson home, has been postponed to Friday.

FALL FROM TREE RESULTS IN DEATH

Edward Betzinger, a young farmer of about thirty-two years, met instant death on Sunday when he fell from a tree at the John Nimm home, in the town of Hansen.

A number of neighbors had gathered at the Nimm home on Sunday afternoon, and during the conversation they brought up the topic of climbing. Betzinger, who was a man weighing about 185 pounds, stated that he could climb most anything and to prove his statement started for a basswood tree a short distance away. The others warned him of the danger of such a move but in spite of their advice Betzinger started to make the ascent. The tree was entirely free from limbs for about twenty-five feet, and this part of the climb he negotiated all right, but upon getting up about a distance of forty feet from the ground he attempted to pull himself up by grasping a limb. The limb was too weak to bear his weight and, giving way, allowed the man to fall to the ground. The unfortunate man landed squarely upon his head and the result was that his neck was broken.

District Attorney John Roberts was called in on the case but as it was purely an accident no inquest was necessary.

Mr. Betzinger, who has been located in this section for the past year or two, has no relatives that can be located at the present time, and had said very little of his past life to people that he had come in contact with. The man had worked on several farms in this vicinity, staying but a short time usually at a place.

As the young man's last residence had been in the town of Hansen the authorities of that town have the body in charge, and in case of the failure to locate relatives will arrange the funeral.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

Pay Ranges From 50 Cents a Day for Privates to $16.67 Per Day Brigadier Generals.

Following is a scale of pay for National Guardsmen when serving in any state of the Union. If sent into Mexico the officers will receive an increase of 10 per cent and the enlisted men 20 per cent. The government furnishes clothing and all necessary equipment for enlisted men but officers must purchase their own uniforms:

Brigadier general, $16.67 a day, colonel, $11.11; lieutenant colonel, $9.72; major, $8.83; captain, $6.67; first lieutenant, $5.56; second lieutenant, $4.75; privates, 50 cents; first-class privates in engineer or signal corps, 60 cents; corporals of infantry, 70 cents; corporals of engineers, signal or hospital corps, 80 cents; sergeants of infantry, $1; sergeants of engineers, signal or hospital corps, $1.20; battalion, sergeant majors of field artillery, chief trumpeters and principal musicians, $1.33; quartermaster sergeants, first class sergeants, sergeant majors of signal corps and first class musicians, $1.50; first class sergeants of hospital corps or sergeants of field musicians, $1.67; first class sergeants of engineer corps, $2.17; master electricians, quartermasters of coast artillery, master signal electricians and chief musicians, $2.50.

At the commencement of the Civil War the pay of privates was $13 a month but later was increased to $15 a month.

PITSVILLE MAN SUICIDE

John Greenwell, a farmer living wast of Pittsville, was discovered hanging in his barn by his wife, every indication pointing to the fact that he committed suicide. Mr. Greenwell has been suffering a slight mental depression for several days' past and had been watched by relatives, however, on this occasion he managed to slip out of the house without the family detecting him.

During the night Mr. Greenwell slept very little, evidently being very restless, and about 4 o'clock slipped out of the house. About 6 o'clock Mrs. Greenwell went to the barn, worrying about her husband's failure to appear, and discovered him hanging from the loft, death resulting from a broken neck and strangulation.

MEILICKE IS PRESIDENT

Rev. C. A. Meilicke of this city was selected as president of the State Association of Christian Endeavorers which closed their session at Appleton on Saturday. Mr. Meilicke has been active in this work for a number of years past and this recognition speaks well of his ability. The meeting this year was well attended and was considered one of the most successful conventions that has been staged. Among those from here who attended are::: :: ::R:e:v:. C. A. Meilicke, Clement Meilicke, Carl Witte, Lillian Rath, Nina Schuman, Anna Splies, Mrs. John Smith, Viola Palmer, Esther Witte, Ella Dahlke. They report a large crowd in attendance and that the meeting was very successful.

RAPIDS BEAT POINTERS

The Grand Rapids baseball team applied the whitewash brush to the Stevens Point Palace of Sweets team here on Sunday, the Point crowd being unable to get a man past second base. This makes the eighth straight win for Grand Rapids and is a record that any organization can be proud of. Devine of Grand Rapids struck out 13 and allowed but one hit, while Grand Rapids clouted out seven hits and nine Grand Rapids men struck out. Eagleberger of the Point pitched a good game and with better support the game would have been closer.

WILL MAKE AUTO TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagner, daughter Mary and son Jesse, leave on Sunday in their Ford car for a months' visit in Wisconsin and points in Iowa. At Des Moines they will spend some time visiting with Mr. Wagner's sister, Mrs. Mary Gash, a former resident of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Williams and daughter Hazel, Mrs. Arthur Arpin and daughter Ardith, returned on Monday from a week's auto trip to Kilbourn and Milwaukee. John Codding drove the car on the trip.

Miss Irma Turner, who has been a guest of Miss Irma Johnson for the past month, leaves today for the west, making stops at St. Paul and Denver, after which she will return to her home in Baltimore.

A HOME BANK UNDER STATE SUPERVISION — WISCONSIN

The Pleasure To Be Had

The pleasure to be had in the acquiring of a good sized Savings Account is unlike any other pleasure you may have experienced.

There's a feeling of independence about it that makes you step a little more briskly, makes you hold your head a little higher, and smile a little more brightly.

Start your account at once. Ask the man who has one!

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

Musicians Wanted

Join 2nd Regiment Band

We need several more musicians to recruit our band up to forty pieces. Musicians must be first-class and single. They will furnish their own instruments. A splendid opportunity for young men to get a good musical education and experience. Write to

THEO. A. STEINMETZ
2nd Regiment Band
CAMP DOUGLAS, - - WISCONSIN



"The Bank that does things for you."

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THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers | Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, July 5, 1915. | VOLUME XLIII NO. 5

NOMMENSEN TO HUSTISFORD

Rev. Nommensen of the West Side Lutheran Church has announced his intention to accept a call to Hustisford and will leave some time next month for his new location. Hustisford is located in the southern part of the state near Watertown and has a Lutheran congregation of about double the local one. It was with considerable regret that the local congregation gave Rev. Nommensen permission to accept the call, it being only thru the fact that the call was such a splendid one that they agreed to let him go. During Mr. Nommensen's stay here, which has been about nine years, the congregation has grown from about 50 to 165 families, a new school has been erected and the organization put on a sound financial basis. He has made a wide circle of friends in the city, and while we are sorry to see him leave, wish him the best of success in his new location. It is probable that Mr. Nommensen's successor for this city will be announced next Sunday.

Ole Boger of Port Edwards was arrested for breaking the speed limits in the Village of Port Edwards the past week. The officers of the village say they will not stand for any of the fast stuff.

John Jeffrey, Fred Duncan, Frank Damon and Andrew Martinson were among those from this city who attended the blue rock tournament at Wausau on Sunday. Messrs. Damon and Jeffrey took part in the shoot, Damon breaking 91 out of 100 and Jeffrey getting 87. The shooters did some good work up there on Sunday and our boys stayed right in with rest of them.

LIKED THE TREATMENT THEY RECEIVED HERE

Following is the expression of the Rhinelander Eagles who came to Grand Rapids to attend the Eagles' convention, and demonstrates pretty clearly that the aeries around the state were very well satisfied with the treatment they received here. Rhinelander Eagles are usually pretty active in state convention affairs and know about what to expect at a gathering of this kind. The clipping is from the Rhinelander New North:

"Ten thousand visitors are said to have attended the state convention of Eagles in Grand Rapids on Thursday, the final day. J. C. Teal, one of the Rhinelander aerie who was present at the convention, stated that it was one of the most enjoyable and all around successful Eagle gatherings he had ever attended.

Every conceivable kind of wholesome entertainment was provided for the crowd. Grand Rapids birds are entitled to the crown when it comes to dishing out hospitality.

Claus Johnson of this city has notified the boys of his intention of making the run for the office of county treasurer on the Republican ticket at the coming election. Mr. Johnson is one of the old and respected residents of Sigel and is a well known man throughout the country. Mr. Johnson has never held county office and would make a good officer.

Drs. George R. Houston, E. J. Clark and C. F. Bandelin leave the latter part of the week for the northern part of the state, where they will spend a few days trout fishing.

MONTHLY STOCK FAIR

—The public attention is called to the Monthly Stock Fair which will occur at the East Side Market Square on Tuesday, July 11. Farmers should remember that it is to their advantage to attend these sales, as many good bargains are offered.

The Rolland Packing Company are in the field for stock and will buy all animals and pay a good price. New milch cows are also in demand and any farmers who have extra stock that they wish to sell would do well to have them on hand on this occasion.

Bring in your extra farm machinery. Harvesting time will soon be here and the demand for machinery is increasing every day. The brewery will give a keg of beer to the farmer bringing in the most empties on Tuesday. Don't fail to attend this as it means money to you.

John Bell, Sr., Manager.

STRUCK BY TRAIN ONE FATALLY HURT

A most pitiful accident occurred near Junction City on Friday when Stephonia Filipkowski, aged six, and her younger sister, Czslawa, were struck by the Milwaukee road train arriving here at noon. Stephonia died a short time later from the injuries received and her sister is in the hospital in a badly battered, although not serious condition.

The children are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Filipkowski, who reside close to the Milwaukee tracks a short distance north of Junction City. The Filipkowski girls, in company with other children, were picking strawberries and playing along the tracks when the accident occurred. The victims of the accident were playing horse, as later explained by Czslawa, and when the locomotive approached the place they were playing they crossed the track. Becoming confused they attempted to recross again when the train was practically upon them, the result being that they were struck while the train was traveling at quite a high rate of speed.

When picked up both children were alive and were rushed to Junction City, where medical attention was secured. Realizing that their condition was serious, they were later sent to Stevens Point to enter the hospital there, however, Stephonia, the older sister, died before the hospital could be reached, she suffering a fracture at the base of the brain that caused her death. The younger sister suffered bruises on the back and head but will recover.

CORN FOR SALE

—That's what you'd say if you do your duty. Get in the corn field with both feet. Cultivate it five or six times. If you have no cultivator we will trust you for one. Walking or riding cultivators, land plaster, Paris green, mowers, tedders, hay rakes, machine oil, etc.

NASH HARDWARE CO.

Joseph Dischler, who lives four miles east of the city near Meehan, had two bones in his left ankle broken on Monday by falling off a scaffold while doing some work on his father's barn.

MILITIA TO FRONT GO TO SAN ANTONIO

Wisconsin's National Guard, the pride of the Badger State, have been ordered to the front and are leaving in sections for San Antonio, Texas, where they will be temporarily located until further orders. There is probably not a person in the state, or in the United States that does not send their heart down with the militia boys, and who would not, did they consider the proposition really serious, step right in and offer their services. We cannot say too much for these young men who have stepped forth in defense of, our country at this time, and while we cannot be with them, the spirit that assures vetoriy is present.

San Antonio, to which place the Wisconsin militia has been ordered, and to which the eyes of thousands of Wisconsin people will be turned, temporarily at least, is the largest city in Texas. It was established in 1714, is approximately 140 miles from the Mexican border and has a population of about one hundred thousand. It is on the plaza of San Antonio, that the Alamo, built in 1718 as a mission church and famous in the Texan war for independence, stands. The building covers about 2½ acres and its walls are about 22 feet high and three feet in thickness. Here, February 23, 1836, Santa Anna with 4,000 Mexicans shut in 151 Texans and men from the United Sattes commanded by Col. Wm. B. Travis. Bombardment was kept up by the Mexicans for 24 hours and several assaults were repulsed. Travis sent for help but only 32 men reached him and his men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of provisions. On March 6 the Mexicans assaulted in force and were twice driven back by the little band with heavy losses. A hand to hand fight ensued in which, lacking time to load, the Texans clubbed their muskets and fought desperately until only six were left alive. These, under Colonels David Crockett and Travis, surrendered under promise of protection but were killed by Santa Anna's orders. Some women, a negro and one child alone were spared. The bodies of the dead were collected by the Mexicans, mutilated and burned. A few weeks later Santa Anna was routed with immense loss and himself captured. This was at the battle of San Jocinto, when the rallying cry of the Texans was "Remember the Alamo."

Brownsville, to which place two batteries of the 5th field artillery was recently ordered from Fort Sill, Okla., and which is near the trouble center, is located on the Mexican border, in the extreme southeastern part of Texas, and has a population of approximately 10,000. Metamoros, a Mexican city of approximately 15,000, is located on the Mexican border, in the extreme southeastern part of Texas, and has a population of approximately 10,000. Metamoros, a Mexican city of approximately 15,000, is located on the opposite side of the Rio Grande. When Harold Week left San Benito, which ib abuot 16 miles from Brownsville, a few weeks ago, the United States troops stationed at Brownsville, a few weeks ago, the United States troops stationed at Brownsville consisted of two regiments, the 3rd cavalry and the 4th infantry. The 18th infantry was also on the Rio Grande near there and two battalions of Texas militia were stationed at San Benito.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Mrs. Albert Haydock, who lives in the town o fRudolph, was severaly injured on Thursday when she was struck by a bolt of lightning during the electrical storm of that morning. The bolt entered the house on a lightning rod and Mrs. Haydock was badly burned besides suffering quite a shock.

Louis Schroeder leaves tonight for Milwaukee where he has accepted a position.

W. H. Bean of Vesper has made the announcement that he will be a candidate for County Clerk on the Republican Ticket this fall. Mr. Bean is well known in the county and should make a good run.

Miss Mabel Wellner of Nekoosa suffered a broken arm and was badly cut across the face and about the eyes when a team, who were drawing a wagon in which she was in ran away yesterday. The horses became frightened at some fireworks and became uncontrolable.

One Pittsville man attempted to put a damper on the dancing proposition over there on the Fourth by getting up rather early and spreading tar over the pavilion floor. The proprietors cleared off as much as possible and the dance was pulled off just the same, the tar only seeming to cause the dancers to stick around a little later.

Delbert Trudell was badly bruised up on the Fourth when he fell from the street car while it was traveling at a good rate of speed. The accident occurred near the ball part, the cars being badly crowded and the young man was crowded off the rear platform. While the accident caused several cuts and bruises, it is not expected to cause any serious effects.

Misses Mary Jones and Marion Jackson left on Monday for Chicago, where they will join Miss Allen of Stevens Point Normal, and from where they will go to New York to attend the summer session of Columbia University. The party will stop at Philadelphia and Washington on the way out. After the summer session at Columbia the party will journey northward to Boston, and into Maine, where several stops will be made. Later they intend to visit Quebec, making a boat trip down the St. Lawrence River and returning home about September 1.

ALL LICENSES GRANTED

Grand Rapids saloonkeepers have led a model life the past year, not a single objection coming in against the granting of new licenses. There were twenty-five saloon licenses given out and six pharmacists were given permits. The total time consumed by the Council in granting the licenses amounted to about five minutes, which is the shortest council meeting on record.

STATE HOTEL MEN WILL MEET HERE

Grand Rapids business men and a number of the local women have been active the past week in the preparation of the program for the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Hotel Men of Wisconsin, which will occur in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, August 29 and 30. The meeting this year promises to excell any other state convention, the enthusiasm among the hotel men of the state being worked up to a higher pitch than has previously been the case. Last year the convention was held at La Crosse, and while there were about one hundred in attendance the spirit that exists was not present, and it is estimated that fully one hundred and fifty will attend the 1916 meeting.

The program, which is now practically complete, promises those in attendance a good time from start to finish. The headquarters during the convention will be at the Elks Club and Mayor E. W. Ellis will open the ceremonies with an address of welcome in behalf of the city. Tuesday will be taken up by business meetings, an auto ride for the ladies, a luncheon at the Dixon and a banquet at the Witter.

Wednesday's program will include a trip to one of the cranberry marshes, where the visitors will be given an opportunity to see the best cranberries in the world growing, and as the picking season usually starts about Sptember 1, they may see the pickers in operation. It is expected to serve luncheon out there after which they will return to this city and go through the paper mill. A picnic and dancing party has also been arranged at Lake Biron, and in the evening it is expected that a band concert can be arranged to entertain the guests.

The committees in charge of the affair are as follows:

Auto Committee—C. W. Rood, R. L. Nash, O. R. Roenius.

Refreshment Committee—T. A. Taylor, E. B. Redford, Sam Church.

Music Committee—G. D. Fritzsinger, C. N. Akey.

Ladies' Reception Committee—Mesdames C. A. Normington, E. B. Redford, O. R. Roenius, R. L. Nash, Fred Roenius, C. W. Rood, E. W. Ellis, D. J. Jerow, A. F. Jones, Wm. F. Gleue and Sam Church.

Men's Reception Committee—C. A. Normington, E. B. Redford, O. R. Roenius, R. L. Nash, Fred Roenius, C. W. Rood, E. W. Ellis, D. J. Jerow, A. F. Jones, T. A. Taylor, Wm. F. Gleue and Sam Church.

CHANCE TO ENLIST

Camp Douglas Range, Wis.,
June 24, 1916.

Special Orders No. 66,
Extract 2,

Capt. Leo Schoenhofen, W. N. G., retired, is hereby restored to active duty in his retire drank during the absence of the company in the United States service.

He will be required to act as local recruiting officer and is authorized to enlist fifty men to be held at home as National Guardsmen until further orders.

Further detailed instructions will issue from this office and from the Chief Quartermaster.

By command of the Governor.

Official. Orlando Holway,
The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.
Jno. G. Salsman,
Adjutant General.

To conform with the above order I will be at the Armory A, Marshfield, Wis., daily from 11 to 12 A. M. and 8 to 8:30 P. M. to receive enlistments. If those outside of Marshfield desiring to enlist can not conveniently arrange to report at the above hours, I will be glad to have them write or 'phone me so convenient arrangements can be made; also if I am assured of five or more applications in any town or city outside of Marshfield, I will be glad to go t osuch towns or cities to make enlistments. Enlist, young men, your country needs you now.

Leo H. Schoenhofen,
Capt. 2nd Infantry, W. N. G.,
Recruiting Officer.

MAY MOVE BAND STAND

A number of the merchants of the city got together one day the past week and talked over the matter of moving the band stand from the West Side near the Northwestern depot down to the river bank near the Commercial Hotel. Those present at the meeting were generally in favor of such a move and seemed to be of the opinion that in case this was done it would be taken up at the next meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and it is probable that within a short time the stand will be situated in its new location. Whether the stand is put on the river bank or not is up to the association, it being generally agreed that the present location is out of the question.

Mickelson-Hinkel

Miss Gladys Mickelson of this city and Charles Hinkel of Nekoosa were married at Kaukauna on Monday, the wedding occurring at the home of the groom's sister. The young couple sprung quite a surprise on their many friends, not notifying them of their intention to wed, it being a pleasant surprise when the announcement was made. The young people are well and favorably known here, the bride being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Mickelson, and the groom a popular young man of Nekoosa. They returned to this city today and will go to housekeeping at Nekoosa, where the groom is employed.

INSPECTED MEAT MARKETS

One of the members of the State Board of Meat Market Inspection was in the city on Thursday and looked over the local markets with the view of seeing that the sanitary conditions were what they should be. The report of the inspector is sent in to the State Board of Health who decide on the matter and take action against the market men should any case call for such a movement.

LAKE BIRON PICNIC IS DECIDED SUCCESS

The picnic which was held at Lake Biron for the purpose of organizing the auto and boat owners and others interested in the project into a club, was a decided success, there being about fifty representatives citizens of the city in attendance at the gathering.

Following a luncheon on Mr. Taylor's grounds there were several addresses by different people present, among whom were the County State Aid Highway and Bridge Committee, they being George W. Brown of Pittsville, E. Eichsteadt of Port Edwards and J. A. Chapman of Cameron. These men spoke on the construction of roads and bridges from island to island and with the talk on the same subject by Louis Amundson, those present gained a pretty good idea of the subject. Several others talked in favor of the organization and at the conclusion of the talks it was decided to draw up an organization to be called the Automobile and Outing Club.

The following officers were selected to handle the matters of the club during the coming year: T. A. Taylor, president; C. W. Rood, vice president; James Glennon, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: T. A. Taylor, C. W. Rood, C. A. Normington, George W. Mead, Theodore W. Brazeau, F. J. Wood and Mesdames I. P. Witter, G. M. Hill.

The officers will go ahead and advertise the proposition and it is expected that Grand Rapids will rival many cities of Wisconsin as a popular summer resort.

MRS. DAVE KAMMERER DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Mrs. Dave Kammerer passed away very suddenly on Thursday morning, death being caused by heart failure. Mrs. Kammerer had recently undergone an operation and was recovering nicely from the effects of this, every indication pointing to the fact that she would soon be enjoying her accustomed health, however, the end came with no warning whatever Thursday. Mrs. Kammerer and daughter, Kate, had just previously moved into their new home, the over exertion and circumstances connected with this move being no doubt a strong factor in this untimely demise.

Mrs. Kammerer was born abroad and at the time of her death had reached the age of fifty-eight years. She moved from the old country to the United States when a child and was later married in Grand Rapids to Dave Kammerer. Mr. Kammerer preceded his wife in death, having passed away several years ago. The couple were very well known in this community and were favorites among their many friends. The death means a most unfortunate loss to the city and the relatives have the sympathy of the city in their bereavement.

The funeral was held on Monday morning from SS. Peter and Paul Church, Rev. Wm. Reding conducting the services. Interment was made in Calvary cemetery.

WIN ANOTHER

The Grand Rapids base ball team made it nine straight without a defeat against them by defeating the fast Mosinee crowd on Tuesday at the local ball park. The game was about as interesting a one as has ever been staged here, neither side scoring until the last half of the ninth Grand Rapids filled the bases and Brennan poled out a hit over the fielders head. Devine did the slab work for the locals and Roberts represented Mosinee in the box, both men putting up a fine exhibition.

Nekoosa defeated the Wausau Red Sox on Tuesday at Nekoosa, making it their fourth win from this team this season.

HAVE TO BE FIRST CLASS

Judging from the number of men returning every day from the militia encampment at Camp Douglas, who have failed to pass the medical test, it is evident that men with big feet and hook noses need not apply. While it seems that the test the men are required to pass is a rather severe one, it may be that should more active hostilities be opened some of the minor defects could be overlookd. The test, without a doubt, is a very important one, avoiding to a great extent the possibility of sending men to the front that are not physically fit for service.

PAVING STARTS SOON

Paving oprations for this city will be commenced the middle of this month and it is expected to rush the work along as fast as possible so that some of the benefits of the work may be enjoyed this season. The work this year will include the paving of Third avenue, Third srteet, Baker street, Grand avenue, Rudloph road and the roa dleading up to the Biron road. The work will include chiefly the laying of concrete with the exception of Baker street, which will be paved with brick.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to publicly express our thanks to the many kind friends who extended their sympathy and assistance after the death of our mother and sister, and for the many floral offerings tendered on this occasion. We wish to especially thank the employes of the Wood County Telephone Company who so kindly remembered us during our bereavement.

Miss Kate Kammerer,
John Rothweiler,
Mrs. Caroline Fiedler.

Alex Jones, who was to go to the front with the Madison malitia boys, failed to pass the last physical examination, due to weak eyes, and was forced to return to Madison.

Announcement has been made of a meeting of the Democratic Press of the state to be held July 12, at th Plankington Auditorium Hall at Milwaukee. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the State Conference of Democrats and a big attendance is expected.

The old settlers of Portage county will hold their annual picnic at Lake Emily on Saturday, July 15.

Gus Lipke, who has been located at Merrill for the past eight years, but who lived in this city previous to that, is moving back here to reside.

George W. Mead has purchased a new Twin Six Packard car, the car being delivered the past week.

GOGGINS ELECTED PRESIDENT

B. R. Goggins of this city has been selected by the members of the State Bar Association to head their organization the coming year. Mr. Goggins, who is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the state, has been chosen to this position after active membership in the organization for a number of years and a better man for the position would be hard to find. The office is one that few men are honored with and is one that not only Mr. Goggins can be proud of, but one that is a credit to the city.

CONFIDENGE MEN GET THE MONEY

John O'Day, one of the residents of the town of Grand Rapids, altho 86 years of age, has a great deal to learn about this confidence game business, his experience in this line costing him $650 on Monday.

Mr. O'Day had come in town on Monday to witness the Howe Shows and during the early part of the afternoon met and talked to a stranger who claimed he was bothered with rheumatism and was looking for a rheumatism belt. Mr. O'Day, being bothered by rheumatism, was naturally interested and, as remarkable as it may seem, they ran into a man selling the very article desired. After a short conversation the party adjourned to a side tent, where the matter was talked over in private.

A small table and three chairs were in the tent and on the table there was a box. The box, it seems, was the main implement in the game, it containing several numbers, some of which were lucky numbers and others unlucky. The game was put on for purely amusement at first, Mr. O'Day drawing out a number which was to secure an Electric Rheumatism Belt free and an extra premium of $650. When playing for fun Mr. O'Day won several belts and any amount of money, and as he appeared to be unusually lucky on that occasion it was suggested that the game be put on for keeps, and Mr. O'Day should put up $650 against the stranger's money.

This seeming fair enough, Mr. O'Day took them up on the proposition and the game was on. As misfortune overtakes every gambler, Mr. O'Day was no exception to the rule and he drew the unlucky number, forfeiting the $650. He did not have that amount in his possession but went down to the bank and secured it. The show man assured him that they did not want to keep the money but that he should keep quiet about the matter until July 20th, when the stranger would return and give him his money back.

The ruse worked all right and it was not until late that evening that Mr. O'Day mentioned the matter to his nephew, Bat O'Day, who, in turn, notified the police. The matter was taken up with the show people at a late hour that night, they disclaiming any knowledge of such a game. The matter is in the hands of District Attorney John Roberts and Sheriff Bluett, who are using every effort to round up the bunco men.

DEATH OF MRS. NAYES

Mrs. Caroline Nayes of this city died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hammer, on Monday, July 3, death being due to a complication of diseases brought on by old age.

The deceased was born in Shean, Norway, on July 19, 1835, and at the time of her death had reached her eighty-first year. She was later married in Norway to John Nayes, they coming to this country shortly after the wedding and locating at Neenah. Eight children blessed this union, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Mrs. Hammer. Mrs. Nayes has made her home with Mrs. Hammer for the past ten years, and had a wide acquaintance and a circle of friends that extend their sympathy at the time of this bereavement.

The funeral will occur on Thursday at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the Scandinavian Moravian Church, Rev. Johnson to conduct the English services and Rev. Madsen the Norwegian services.

SWIMMING POOL OPENED

The swimming pool was opened to the public the past week and the hot weather at the time of the opening made the pool a popular resort, not only with the youngsters but with the grown people as well.

The high water during the spring months caused a great deal of sand and refuse to be carried into the pool and along with the outgoing ice caused considerable damage to the fixtures about the place. The slides and spring boards have been rebuilt and put into place, making this a popular place during the warm weather. Too much in favor of a place of this kind in a city can not be said and founders of the movement can be proud of their ability to recognize its value.

WEINBERG WINS TOURNAMENT

Thirty-two players participated in the regular skat tournament staged at the Elks' Club Friday night, which, in consideration of the warm weather, is a very favorable crowd. The prizes awarded the winners are as follows:

First—J. F. Weinberg, 16 net games.

Second—J. G. Hamilton, 645 points.

Third—Dr. Edw. Hougen, 14 net games.

Fourth — Alex Perrodin, 520 points.

Fifth—I. E. Philleo, high hand, 100, 365 total points.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD MET

The County Board of Education, which is composed of Ernest Eichsteadt of Port Edwards, A. B. Cotey of Pittsville, Harry E. Thomas of Sherry and County Superintendent George A. Varney, met at the court house on Friday of last week to check up the work which comes under the control of this board. The reports being in good shape allowed the board to finish the work up in a short time, they having completed the work by noon of that day.

Guido Freund has gone to Stevens Point to spend the summer. Mr. Freund will take up the sale of aluminum ware there this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Payne and children of Rhinelander are visiting at the home of Mrs. Dickson. Mr. Payne has returned, but his family will remain for several weeks.

The meeting of the Willing Workers' Society and the Scandinavian-Moravian Ladies' Aid, which was to occur Thursday at the Wm. Johnson home, has been postponed to Friday.

FALL FROM TREE RESULTS IN DEATH

Edward Betzinger, a young farmer of about thirty-two years, met instant death on Sunday when he fell from a tree at the John Nimm home, in the town of Hansen.

A number of neighbors had gathered at the Nimm home on Sunday afternoon, and during the conversation they brought up the topic of climbing. Betzinger, who was a man weighing about 185 pounds, stated that he could climb most anything and to prove his statement started for a basswood tree a short distance away. The others warned him of the danger of such a move but in spite of their advice Betzinger started to make the ascent. The tree was entirely free from limbs for about twenty-five feet, and this part of the climb he negotiated all right, but upon getting up about a distance of forty feet from the ground he attempted to pull himself up by grasping a limb. The limb was too weak to bear his weight and, giving way, allowed the man to fall to the ground. The unfortunate man landed squarely upon his head and the result was that his neck was broken.

District Attorney John Roberts was called in on the case but as it was purely an accident no inquest was necessary.

Mr. Betzinger, who has been located in this section for the past year or two, has no relatives that can be located at the present time, and had said very little of his past life to people that he had come in contact with. The man had worked on several farms in this vicinity, staying but a short time usually at a place.

As the young man's last residence had been in the town of Hansen the authorities of that town have the body in charge, and in case of the failure to locate relatives will arrange the funeral.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

Pay Ranges From 50 Cents a Day for Privates to $16.67 Per Day Brigadier Generals.

Following is a scale of pay for National Guardsmen when serving in any state of the Union. If sent into Mexico the officers will receive an increase of 10 per cent and the enlisted men 20 per cent. The government furnishes clothing and all necessary equipment for enlisted men but officers must purchase their own uniforms:

Brigadier general, $16.67 a day, colonel, $11.11; lieutenant colonel, $9.72; major, $8.83; captain, $6.67; first lieutenant, $5.56; second lieutenant, $4.75; privates, 50 cents; first-class privates in engineer or signal corps, 60 cents; corporals of infantry, 70 cents; corporals of engineers, signal or hospital corps, 80 cents; sergeants of infantry, $1; sergeants of engineers, signal or hospital corps, $1.20; battalion, sergeant majors of field artillery, chief trumpeters and principal musicians, $1.33; quartermaster sergeants, first class sergeants, sergeant majors of signal corps and first class musicians, $1.50; first class sergeants of hospital corps or sergeants of field musicians, $1.67; first class sergeants of engineer corps, $2.17; master electricians, quartermasters of coast artillery, master signal electricians and chief musicians, $2.50.

At the commencement of the Civil War the pay of privates was $13 a month but later was increased to $15 a month.

PITSVILLE MAN SUICIDE

John Greenwell, a farmer living west of Pittsville, was discovered hanging in his barn by his wife, every indication pointing to the fact that he committed suicide. Mr. Greenwell has been suffering a slight mental depression for several days' past and had been watched by relatives, however, on this occasion he managed to slip out of the house without the family detecting him.

During the night Mr. Greenwell slept very little, evidently being very restless, and about 4 o'clock slipped out of the house. About 6 o'clock Mrs. Greenwell went to the barn, worrying about her husband's failure to appear, and discovered him hanging from the loft, death resulting from a broken neck and strangulation.

MELLICKE IS PRESIDENT

Rev. C. A. Mellicke of this city was selected as president of the State Association of Christian Endeavorers which closed their session at Appleton on Saturday. Mr. Mellicke has been active in this work for a number of years past and this recognition speaks well of his ability. The meeting this year was well attended and was considered one of the most successful conventions that has been staged. Among those from here who attended are::: :: ::Rev:. C. A. Mellicke, Clement Mellicke, Carl Witte, Lillian Rath, Nina Schuman, Anna Splies, Mrs. John Smith, Viola Palmer, Esther Witte, Ella Dahlke. They report a large crowd in attendance and that the meeting was very successful.

RAPIDS BEAT POINTERS

The Grand Rapids baseball team applied the whitewash brush to the Stevens Point Palace of Sweets team here on Sunday, the Point crowd being unable to get a man past second base. This makes the eighth straight win for Grand Rapids and is a record that any organization can be proud of. Devine of Grand Rapids struck out 13 and allowed but one hit, while Grand Rapids clouted out seven hits and nine Grand Rapids men struck out. Eagleberger of the Point pitched a good game and with better support the game would have been closer.

WILL MAKE AUTO TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagner, daughter Mary and son Jesse, leave on Sunday in their Ford car for a months' visit in Wisconsin and points in Iowa. At Des Moines they will spend some time visiting with Mr. Wagner's sister, Mrs. Mary Gash, a former resident of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Williams and daughter Hazel, Mrs. Arthur Arpin and daughter Ardith, returned on Monday from a week's auto trip to Kilbourn and Milwaukee. John Codding drove the car on the trip.

Miss Irma Turner, who has been a guest of Miss Irma Johnson for the past month, leaves today for the west, making stops at St. Paul and Denver, after which she will return to her home in Baltimore.

A HOME BANK UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

The Pleasure To Be Had

The pleasure to be had in the acquiring of a good sized Savings Account is unlike any other pleasure you may have experienced.

There's a feeling of independence about it that makes you step a little more briskly, makes you hold your head a little higher, and smile a little more brightly.

Start your account at once. Ask the man who has one!

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

Musicians Wanted

Join 2nd Regiment Band

We need several more musicians to recruit our band up to forty pieces. Musicians must be first-class and single. They will furnish their own instruments. A splendid opportunity for young men to get a good musical education and experience. Write to

THEO. A. STEINMETZ
2nd Regiment Band
CAMP DOUGLAS, - - WISCONSIN



"The Bank that does things for you."

Don't Miss Your Chance This Month

All deposits made in our Savings Department on or before
Wednesday, July Twelfth
will draw 3 yer cent compound interest from
July First.

$1 Opens an Account $1

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

STATE TROOPS GO TO SAN ANTONIO

ORDER FOR MOVEMENT SOUTH CAUSES REJOICING AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

REJECTED MEN GET PERMIT

Will Be Allowed to Accompany Commands to Mexican Border—Camp Selected for Badgers Is Model One.

Camp Douglas, Wis., July 3.—Troop A and Battery A of the Wisconsin troops started for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, Saturday morning in accordance with orders from the war department which called for the immediate movement to the border of all units of the national guards of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Infantry regiments are expected to leave here about July 5th.

Order for Move to Border.

The provisions of the war department order are covered in a statement issued by Maj.-Gen. Barry, in command of the central department of the United States army at Chicago, which reads as follows:

"Orders have been issued directing the dispatch of all units in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin, when mustered in, examined and reasonably ready. The Illinois cavalry will go to Brownsville, Tex. All other Illinois troops to San Antonio. Kansas troops will go to Eagle Pass, Tex. Missouri troops will go to Laredo, Tex. Wisconsin troops will go to San Antonio, Tex. Other troops will be dispatched whenever "reasonably ready."

In order to facilitate matters the troops will entrain without waiting for further instructions, according to orders sent from central department headquarters this morning to mobilization points in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The commanding officers of the respective organizations, will, however, report the time the troops start for the border.

Order Causes Demonstration.

There was a demonstration in the camps of the troop and the battery when the news that they were to go south was brought to the men. The soldiers cheered and sang, a battery man seized an American flag and started marching down between the rows of tents. Another grabbed up a tin pan and beating on it, fell in behind the standard bearer. Then other artillerymen followed and there was a small procession. Everybody was delighted from the newest recruits up to the commanders. There was a smile on every face and as a trooper expressed it, there was not a "cold foot" in either camp.

In a short time after the order was received preparations for the departure were well under way. Troop wagons were packed and the troopers worked hard to get harness, arms and other parts of their equipment in good order. The batterymen worked the same. Their equipment is more extensive and the moving meant more work for them, but they went to work singing and laughing.

The members of the troop and battery will be compelled to sell their horses, which have been trained for the service at a sacrifice as a result of the government order for them to leave the animals behind and get younger ones at the border. Capt. Carl Penner of the troop has sent a circular to all officers, offering to sell the horses.

The men who are to leave turned in their overcoats and other parts of equipment which they will not need on the border. The cavalry was equipped with some sabers of the new style and some old. As they could not get enough new ones they turned in what they had and drew old ones.

The medical examination by army surgeons continued in the First regiment of infantry. Company G of Madison was the hardest hit, losing twenty. Company F of Milwaukee lost only eight, and of these only one was an old man, the other having enlisted since the mobilization.

Nice Place for Badgers.

According to reports from San Antonio, blistered feet and sun burned noses will be prevalent among the Wisconsin national guardsmen within two days after they reach the border. The hardening process will begin at once. It will continue until they are fit to duplicate the marches made by Gen. Pershing's men on the trail of Francisco Villa.

Unless circumstances make it impossible some part of each command will go on a march each day. These marches will be made under conditions such as obtain in an active campaign as nearly as possible. The guardsmen probably will be started with a march of five miles, carrying full kit and the regulation amount of ammunition. The distance will be increased as the men improve in condition until they are able to cover thirty miles a day.

Equal attention will be paid to conditioning the cavalry and artillery horses and the pack mules.

The Illinois and Wisconsin troops will be in luxury compared to the other guardsmen, if, as is probable, they are quartered near the camp at Fort Sam Houston now being used as a citizens' military training camp. The civilian camp will end June 30. The camp is a model one, equipped with everything known to military science for the health and comfort of the men.

Rejected Men Go to Front.

Members of the Wisconsin National Guard who were eliminated by the physical examination conducted by United States army surgeons will be allowed to go with their commands for service in Mexico. This has been decided upon by the army officials. They will be sent back at state expense if they fail to stand up to service. It is said here that the purpose of the examination is to eliminate bad pension risks. The men will be told that they need not serve but that if they wish they may serve but will not be eligible for pension from the government.

A large number of men who were eliminated by the examination were overjoyed when told they might remain with their companies. The boys excluded were heart broken and many wept when informed that they had failed to pass. There was gloom in some camps because many good men were sent away, but now there is a high spirit among the soldiers.

This will include only men who are eliminated by the army surgeons. Those eliminated by the guard surgeons will not be taken back, as they are considered absolutely unfit for a strenuous campaign in a hot country.

Indicates Long Service.

An extra supply of clothing was issued to Troop A on Thursday. This was taken as an indication that the troop is facing long service. The troop officers and men are now fully armed and equipped in the federal service and ready to move. Not a man in the troop refused to be mustered in and so far as is known, no man in any command in the brigade has expressed the intention of refusing.

Maj. Gilbert E. Seaman, chief surgeon of the brigade, has received papers necessary for the formation of a new field corps. This command will in all probability be attached to the Second brigade of infantry which is now being planned.

The troop train carrying Troop A and Battery A consisted of seven coaches, one stock car, two box cars, seven flat cars and one baggage car. It went to Chicago on the Milwaukee road and from there to St. Louis on the Illinois Central, continuing to Dallas, Texas, on the H. & T. Co. and the G. H. & S. A. to San Antonio.

Organize New Corps.

Dr. R. B. Riley of the Soldiers Home, Milwaukee, held a consultation with Gen. Orlando Holway and volunteered the service of the medical staff at the home. The plan met with the approval of Gen. Holway and Dr. Riley left to begin organizing in Milwaukee. A hospital corps as large and efficient as the first will be formed. It will be dispatched to Camp Douglas as soon as the First brigade leaves.

Call for 500 Recruits Probable.

A call for 500 more recruits may be sent out through the state for volunteers to take the place of men who fail to pass the physical examination now being given the men. There are enough men in camp to replace those discharged to date, but if more go, volunteers will have to be called to keep the troop up to war strength as now required.

Men in some commands who were thought to be among the soundest and whom their officers considered among the most valuable soldiers, have been eliminated in the federal examination and now the lieutenants, captains and other commissioned officers are wondering who among them will be ordered out of service by the regular army physicians.

Preliminary Test Mild.

Many men were sifted out in the first examination conducted by the National Guard physicians upon instructions from the war department, but that examination is considered mild as compared to the one the army representatives are now making. Men are ordered out because of slight defects which in many instances were not even noticed by the officers who conducted the first examination.

Adjt.-Gen. John G. Salsman of Madison, was made colonel, Maj. C. R. Williams, quartermaster of Camp Douglas and Maj. Gilbert E. Seaman of Milwaukee, were appointed majors in the federal service. Capt. E. T. Markel of Fond du Lac, and Capt. Charles A. Green of the quartermasters corps, from Appleton, were given captaincies. They were mustered in by Capt. L. T. Richardson and Lieut. Carrothers of the regular army.

Majs. Williams and Seaman, it is understood, will go to the front with the first brigade of troops. The other three officers may be left behind for administrative duties. They may organize troops throughout the state. Col. J. G. Salsman, it is thought, will remain to assist Gen. Orlando Holway in organization work.

Work Hard for Efficiency.

Not a single thing which might increase the efficiency of the organization which is to represent Wisconsin in Mexico is being left undone. Officers are determined to do everything within their power to keep the brigade in Wisconsin until it is in such condition that the state may be proud of it. They do not want men without uniforms and only partly equipped to go out of Wisconsin as the state's contribution to the national forces. The state's reputation is too good to permit such a thing, they declare. If the federal government is to blame because an organization is only partly equipped and only partly trained, the blame is not going to be shifted to Wisconsin, which has developed one of the best military organizations of peace strength in the country.

CARRANZA RETURNS TROOPERS TO U. S.

23 Soldiers and Scouts Given Liberty at Juarez.

STONED WHILE IN MEXICO

Charged That Mexicans Killed Some of Boyd's Men Who Were Wounded—Mormon Blames Captain for Carrizal Fight.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The 23 troopers of the Tenth cavalry and Lem H. Spillsbury, Mormon scout, were brought to the international bridge at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon. General Bell was waiting with a written receipt for their delivery.

The actual transfer was at 3:16, when General Bell's receipt passed into Mexican hands.

The actual return of the men to American soil was delayed some time after General Bell had given the receipt, while they were given a vinegar bath at the immigration station, abutting on the bridge near this side.

All the clothes the men wore in Mexico were thrown away and they were freshly clothed.

Names of Men Brought Back.

The troopers brought here are:

Troop K, Fred Williams, St. Louis; R. L. Floyd, Oklahoma City; Sergeant Allen Peterson, Meridian, Miss.; Hoe Oliver, Brighton, Ala.; George Stone, Talladega, Ala.; First Sergeant Felix Page, Washington, D. C.; Will Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel MacDonald, Portersville, Tenn.; William Gibbons, Chattanooga; James M. Stokes, Atlanta; Harvey M. Lee, Columbus, O.; Elsa Graham, Smith Grove, Tenn.; Charles Marshall, Pasadena, Cal.

Troop C, Luther Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.; William Hogue, Raleigh, N. C.; William D. Gibson, New York; Thomas G. Strickler, Louisville, Ky.; Trannie G. Hopping, Atlanta, Ga.; John Wilson, Macon, Ga.; John Coleman, Jr., Walker Valley, Miss.; George M. Hoppins, Morristown, Pa.

Luther Alexander and Archie Jones are suffering from wounds.

Present Sorry Sight.

A shout of laughter rose from the thousands of Juarez Mexicans who had gathered to witness the arrival as the negroes filed from the special train.

The prisoners were dressed in nondescript garb. While most of them had had restored to them the larger part of their uniforms, some were without coats, one had incircled his waist with a towel, and practically all wore towels and bandanas on their heads instead of hats.

Spillsbury was dressed in a white duck suit. He appeared anxious. All the troopers were worn and drawn from their experience, and all were serious save one, who wore a broad smile.

This one made himself the impromptu spokesman of his fellows.

"We sure are glad to get back," he said.

Mexicans Meet Train.

Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, met the train. General Gonzales boarded the train. A minute later he reappeared, followed by the guard that had escorted the prisoners from Chihuahua.

The guard, dressed in uniform of bright yellow, pushed back the crowd, forming a lane through which Spillsbury and the troopers marched down the railway tracks.

They were taken to the disinfecting plant and there stripped and treated before being escorted to the commandancia.

At the commandancia the troopers refused to discuss the Carrizal fight, their imprisonment or their return to the border.

"We are soldiers, not plain citizens," they said. "We will have to report to our superior officers and receive their instructions."

Spillsbury was not so uncommunicative, however.

He entered the private office of General Gonzales and there gave out a brief interview in which he repeated statements he had been credited with making at Chihuahua by General Macinto Trevino.

These statements were to the effect that Captain Boyd, commander of the Americans at Carrizal, persisted in advancing toward Villa Ahumada to recover a negro deserter after Gen. Felix Gomez had warned him to turn back and after Spillsbury had urged him to accept this advice.

This interview was arranged at the solicitation of the Mexican officials and before Spillsbury or any of the Americans had had a chance to see the American officials.

In his interview Spillsbury declared he did not know who fired the first shot at Carrizal.

He said that after the second conference between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, when he advised turning back, Captain Boyd said:

"I am the commander, and it is for you to obey."

Seventy-Six in Command.

Spillsbury declared there were but 76 Americans in Captain Boyd's force. He explained that when the expedition left camp it was composed of 86 men, but that at Santa Maria ten were sent back to the main force with a wagon train.

Spillsbury said after he had been told that it was his duty to obey he advised Boyd that he at least should wait until the Mexicans fired on him.

Following the battle Spillsbury said he and the other prisoners were taken to Villa Ahumada, where their hands were tied and they were placed aboard a train.

They were stoned, he said, while this was being done.

Stripped of Clothing.

On their arrival at Chihuahua, where they arrived minus the greater part of their wearing apparel, which had been stripped from them, they were assaulted and stoned again.

One terrifying moment came to him, he said, in Chihuahua penitentiary, when he was threatened with being hanged. He had been mistaken for a Texas-Mexican and had been dubbed a traitor, he explained. As soon as it was found that he was a white man and attached to General Pershing's command he was informed that he was in no danger.

"We were well treated all the time we were in Chihuahua," continued Spillsbury. "The trip here was without incident."

Three of the negro troopers declared that they were certain that several of the American wounded left on the field of battle at Carrizal subsequently were killed by the Mexicans.

The men making these statements were Archie Jones, William D. Gibson and Luther Alexander.

They said they had been robbed of money and valuables.

PERSHING TO NORTH

GENERAL TREVINO SAYS AMERICANS ARE WITHDRAWING.

Dispatch From Mexico City Declares U. S. Force Has Evacuated Several Towns.

Mexico City, June 0.—General Trevino, commanding the de facto government forces in Chihuahua, informed the war department by telegraph that the American troops had commenced a retirement northward and had abandoned the towns of San Buena Ventura, Las Cruces, Namiquipa and Santa Clara. These places, he added, were immediately occupied by his forces.

MORE ILLINOS TROOPS OFF

Second and Seventh Infantry Leave Springfield for the Mexican Border.

Camp Dunne, Springfield, Ill., June 30.—Illinois has contributed a brigade. The Second and Seventh got away last night. When they catch up with the First at San Antonio, Tex., the three regiments will constitute one of the units asked of this state by the government. The First cavalry will leave late today.

The Third and Fourth infantry regiments will start Saturday night or Sunday. No definite time has been set for the six artillery batteries, the field and hospital corps and the Eighth infantry.

Adjutant General Dickson asked the war department to inspect the Fifth and Sixth infantry, which were not included in the original call, but which have been busily recruiting.

U. S. TO GET BRITISH GUNS

War Department Obtains 250 Rapid-Firers for Immediate Delivery—Orders 6,000,000 Cartridges.

New York, June 30.—The war department, it is learned, has been able to obtain for immediate delivery, through the courtesy of the British government, 250 Lewis machine guns made by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance company for use in Europe. At the same time, because cartridges of the kind hitherto used by United States troops are not suitable for the Lewis gun, the war department has ordered 6,000,000 cartridges from the United States Cartridge company. The ammunition also was being manufactured on British specifications for shipment to the British forces.

BOMBARD THE ITALIAN COAST

Austro-Hungarian Torpedo Boats Shell Towns Near Giuloanuova—Seaplane Shot Down Near Trieste.

Vienna, June 30.—The admiralty announces that the Italian coast near Giuloanuova has been bombarded by a flotilla of Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats.

An Italian seaplane that was on the way to attack Trieste was shot down by an aviator who arose from an Austrian warship. The Italian observer was accompanied by a French pilot. Both were wounded.

Jack Dillon Wins.

New York, June 30.—Little Jack Dillon licked Big Frank Moran last night. The Indianapolis fighter, who is a veritable hop-o'-my-thumb compared to the burly Pittsburgher, had a wide shade at the end of the ten rounds battle at Washington park, over in Brooklyn.

Refugees Arrive at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., June 30.—The naval collier Dixie arrived here with 775 refugees from the Tampico district of Mexico. Nineteen other refugees from Puerto came in aboard the Fort Morgan.

MOREY HERO OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Captain Forces Troopers to Abandon Him on Desert.

THINKS THAT HE IS DYING

Commander Compels Men to Save Themselves and Carry Report of Battle to Pershing—Later Escapes Himself.

San Antonio, Tex.—The story of how Capt. Lewis S. Morey, commander of Troop K, Tenth cavalry, severely wounded in the Carrizal battle between American troopers and Carranza soldiers, escaped with four of his troopers and later forced his men to abandon him on the desert in order that they might save themselves and carry his report of the fight to General Pershing is told in official dispatches received at army headquarters here. The cold official reports add another story of heroism to the many that have come from the scene of the unequal battle in the Mexican desert.

Later dispatches showed that Captain Morey also managed later to return to the American lines and is safe.

After the tide of battle had turned against the little American force, which was overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Mexican soldiers, Captain Morey with the three unwounded and one wounded men were together. The five men realized further fighting would be in vain and took refuge in a hole 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. There, while the Mexicans hunted for the American survivors, Captain Morey wrote his report of the fight. This was 9:15 o'clock on the morning of the fight.

The men remained in the hole for the rest of the day, and when night came they intended to make their way to the American lines.

Carry Captain.

The commander was too weak, as a result of loss of blood and the effect of heat and thirst, to walk, but the three faithful negro soldiers picked him up and took turns in carrying him on their backs.

The troopers also became weakened by thirst and long exposure, but they made their way two miles across the desert from their hiding place before they were forced to stop.

Captain Morey then realized he was hopelessly wounded and that he was a handicap to the men.

He ordered them to leave him in the desert. The negroes protested. Their leader pointed out to them the fact that he only made their chances of escape less.

Orders Men to Save Selves.

They appealed to him to allow them to take the chance, but Morey was determined that his report should get to General Pershing at any cost and ordered the troopers, as their commanding officer, to go forward. Their military training forbade any other course, and they departed.

The negroes stumbled forward across the desert until they were picked up by a detachment under Lieut. Henry A. Meyers, Jr., which was scouring the country to pick up men who had escaped the massacre.

Morey's Report of Fight.

Here is the report of the battle written by Captain Morey, while hiding in the hole in the ground:

"Carrizal, Mex., June 21, 1916, 9:15 a. m.—To Commanding Officer, Ojo Federico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 p. m. June 20. Met Troop C, under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 a. m. Reached open field to southeast of town at 6:30 a. m.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez was sent a written message requesting that Captain Boyd could bring his men into town and have a conference.

"Captain Boyd feared an ambush.

"He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed Troop C on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of Troop K on right of line, and another Troop K platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

Mexicans Fire First.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run, to make a long account short. After about an hour's fire, in which both troops had advanced, Troop C to position of Mexican machine gun and Troop K closing in slightly to the left, we were busy on the right keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and drove our led horses away at a gallop.

"At about nine o'clock one platoon of Troop K, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west, and then, together with some men of Troop C who were there, these men scattered.

"I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after the fight started, so a man I saw stated.

"I am hiding in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me.

MOREY, Captain."

Fight Overwhelming Numbers.

Columbus, N. M.—The handful of American troopers—84 in all—pitted against at least 700 Mexicans in the battle at Carrizal, never had a chance, according to the story told by Sam H. Harris, private of C troop, Tenth cavalry, who was brought to the border suffering from wounds in the arm and shoulder. The trooper's eyes filled with tears as he told how his wounded charger had carried him through the Mexican lines to safety.

Here is Harris' account of the unequal battle:

"Our troop, with Captain Boyd commanding, had pulled up before Carrizal. The captain ordered everyone to dismount and we all got down. I was a horse holder, and I took charge of some animals while their riders stood at attention.

"Next thing I knew, the shooting had started. I looked around. Captain Boyd was down and I couldn't see him, I kept on looking. There were easily seven hundred of those 'greasers' around us. They had come up right out of the ground, forming a half circle. Our men kept on falling. The first shots came from a machine gun. It was trained right on us and, believe me, it talked fast.

Trapped in Two Minutes.

"It wasn't more than two minutes before the Mexican had surrounded us. We were right there in the middle, fighting like the dickens. All around the horses were rearing and plunging. Every little bit a horse or a man would get a bullet and go down.

"I couldn't fight, for I had to keep after those mounts. Pretty soon my own horse, a great big fellow, staggered and whinnied. They had hit him in the neck.

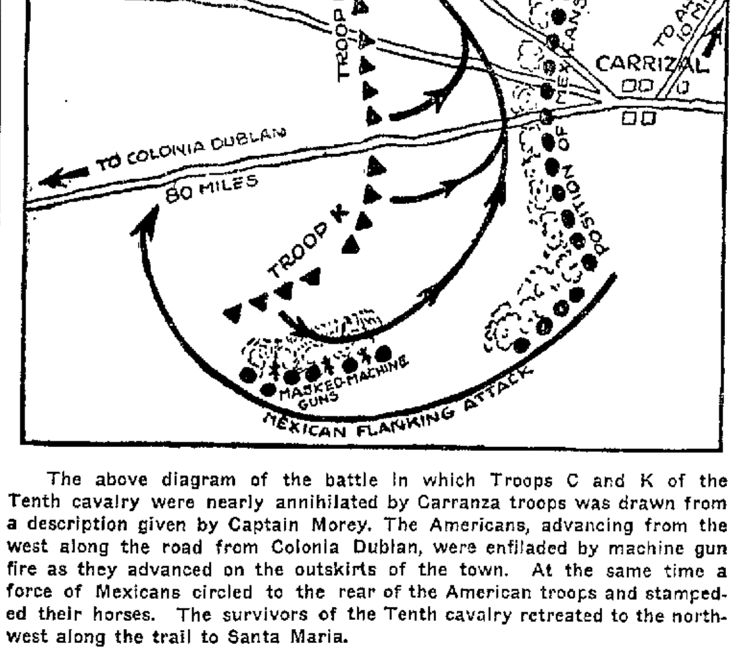
"I put my hand on the spot where the blood was spouting out. Just then they hit me—in the shoulder.

We Hadn't a Show.

"We didn't have a show in the world, and I saw it. I cut the horses loose and, climbing on my animal, hit it for the thinnest part of the circle.

"I went right through the Mexicans. My horse brushed two of them out of the way as we charged.

"I owe my life to that horse, sure as you live. Don't you know, that animal was so brave and big hearted that he carried me along for ten miles before he settled down to a walk. Five miles farther on his legs just gave out and he went down.



The above diagram of the battle in which Troops C and K of the Tenth cavalry were nearly annihilated by Carranza troops was drawn from a description given by Captain Morey. The Americans, advancing from the west along the road from Colonia Dublan, were enfiladed by machine gun fire as they advanced on the outskirts of the town. At the same time a force of Mexicans circled to the rear of the American troops and stampeded their horses. The survivors of the Tenth cavalry retreated to the northwest along the trail to Santa Maria.

FIVE ARE KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

DARLINGTON RESIDENTS MEET DEATH WHEN MACHINE IS HIT BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

STALLED ON R. R. CROSSING

Bodies of the Victims Are Thrown Nearly Two Hundred Feet. Four of the Dead Are of One Family.

Darlington — Five Darlington persons were instantly killed and one fatally injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an Illinois Central passenger train at a crossing near Warren, Ill. The dead are: Patrick Deery, aged 40; Mrs. Patrick Deery, aged 35; two Deery children, aged 6 months and 6 years; Pete Howe, aged 30. A. D. Chappell, a music dealer at Warren, 55 years old, was perhaps fatall yinjured.

The bodies of Deery and his wife were thrown nearly two hundred feet. The accident was caused by the automobile becoming stalled while crossing the tracks.

P. O. FUND OFFERED TO ARMY

Ripon Citizens Would Give $75,000 Grant Made By Congress for Equipping Federal Troops.

Ripon—A petition signed by more than half the taxpayers of Ripon and indorsed by the Commercial club and by the common council, was forwarded to Senators La Follette and Husting and Representative Riley of this district, asking that the appropriation of $75,000 recently made for a federal building at Ripon be diverted from that purpose and turned into the fund for equipping the federal army.

It is believed this is the first action of this kind ever taken by a municipality in the United States.

Ripon is known as the birthplace of the Republican party. Its contribution of men to the civil war and to the Spanish-American war was large. It has just sent Company D to Camp Douglas.

TEACHERS WILL GET BONUS

Two Thousand Five Hundred to Receive Extra Pay for Work in Badger Schools.

Madison—Over 2,500 teachers of the state will receive special state aid under the bonus law passed at the last session of the legislature. The amount of aid depends upon the length of time the teacher has taught consecutively in the same districet. For the second consecutive year the amount of aid is $2 a month; third consecutive year, $4 a month and all over four consecutive years, $8 a month. A small amount from each recipient is turned over to the teachers' pension fund.

Barbers Renew Licenses.

Madison — Nearly all of the 5,000 barbers in the state have renewed their annual licenses from the board of health. There are 4,500 master barbers, paying an annual fee of $1, and about 600 journeymen barbers, for whom the assessment is $5 per year. From the fund thus created the expenses of the barber inspection work throughout the state are paid.

Gives $5,000 to Chapel.

Fond du Lac—Included in the offerings received at the eucharist service at St. Paul's cathedral was a $5,000 check, the gift of Commodore Elbridge of New York, donor of the Grafton memorial chapel, for the endownment of the chapel. Commodore Gerry accompanied the $5,000 gift with a solid silver altar set for use in St. Michael's chapel.

Woman Finds Body of Son.

Sheboygan — Henry Boerger, 46 years old, a clerk in the office of the Phoenix Chair company, was found with a broken neck in an outside cellarway of his home here by his mother.

Recruiting at Neenah.

Neenah—Ralph Dietz, a former first lieutenant of Company I, First Wisconsin infantry, has been returned to active service by Adjt. Gen. Holway and has been placed in charge of recruiting here.

Examinations for Postmaster.

Washington—Civil service examination will be held on July 22 for postmaster at the following places: Nye, Miner and Winchester. Homer J. Samson was appointed rural letter carrier at Cameron.

Home Bids to Be Received.

Madison—The bids for the construction of buildings at the new state home for the feeble-minded at Union Grove will be opened on July 20. The legislature has appropriated $225,000.

Barbers Raise Prices.

Sheboygan—Sheboygan barbers, including all but two of the twenty-seven shops in the city, have signed a new scale to take effect July 3. After that date it will cost 15 cents for a shave and 25 cents for a haircut.

Drowned While Fishing.

Wautoma—Freddie Stewart, the 7 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart of this village, accidentally fell into the millpond while fishing and was drowned.

Oshkosh Pastor Is Honored.

Oshkosh — The Rev. John William Greenwood, D. D., doctor emeritus of Trinity Episcopal church here, has been awarded the degree of doctor of divinity by the University of Rochester, N. Y., of which he is an alumnus.

Aviator Killed in Fall.

Oshkosh — Charles Niles, an aviator, died here from injuries sustained in a fall, following an accident to his monoplane. Ten thousand persons saw him drop in his flaming machine.

Indians Join Regulars.

Eau Claire — Five of the Indians brought down from the reservation to testify in federal court in liquor cases enlisted in the regular army at the local recruiting station, hoping to serve in Mexico.

WISCONSIN FAIRS FOR 1916

Many Big Exhibitions Scheduled to Be Held in Badger State During Summer and Fall.

Madison—Wisconsin fairs to be held during 1916, with the dates of exhibition and the secretary of each organization, are as follows:

Amherst—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....John Keener
Appleton—Sept. 5-8........John M. Baillet
Ashland—Sept. 20-22........Otto D. Premo
Athens—Sept. 15-16........F. H. Eisold
Baraboo—Sept. 19-22........S. A. Pelton
Beaver Dam—Sept. 25-29....C. W. Harvey
Berlin—Sept. 12-15....C. W. Hitchcock
Blk. Riv. Falls—Sept. 26-29..James Dimmick
Bloomington—Aug. 16-18....Oscar Knapp
Boscobel—Aug. 9-11........J. T. Ruka
Cedarburg—Oct. 5-7........A. W. Horn
Chippewa Falls—Sept. 18-22..C. E. Johnson
Crandon—Sept. 26-28........Ray M. Ritter
Darlington—Aug. 22-25........Thos. Kirwan
DePere—Aug. 28-31........Herb. J. Smith
Durand—Sept. 6-8........Henry Pattison
Elkhorn—Sept. 19-22........Sam. Mitchell
Elroy—Sept. 12-14........D. F. Conway
Evansville—Aug. 16-19....F. W. Gillman
Fond du Lac—Sept. 19-22..E. R. Zamzow
Friendship—Sept. 19-22....G. W. Bingham
Galesville—Aug. 22-24........Ben W. Davis
Gays Mills—Oct. 9-12........E. G. Briggs
Hayward—Sept. 26-28........J. A. Ballard
Hortonville—Sept. 11-13........L. A. Carroll
Iron River—Sept. 26-28........E. F. Daniels
Janesville—Aug. 5-11....Harry O. Nowlan
Jefferson—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....R. B. Hellen
Kilbourn—Sept. 26-29........W. G. Gillespie
La Crosse—Sept. 26-29....C. S. Van Auken
Ladysmith—Sept. 26-29........V. V. Miller
Lancaster—Sept. 5-8........L. A. Clark
Lodi—Sept. 5-8........W. M. Richards
Madison—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....M. M. Parkinson
Manitowoc—Aug. 29-31....F. C. Borcherdt, Jr.
Marshfield—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....R. R. Williams
Mauston—Sept. 5-8........W. F. Winsor
Menominee—Sept. 12-15........J. D. Millar
Merrill—Sept. 20-22........A. H. Smith
Mineral Point—Aug. 15-18..W. J. Penhallegon
Mondovi—Oct. 3-6........J. U. Luetscher
Monroe—Sept. 5-9........Leland C. White
Neillsville—Aug. 30-Sept. 1....M. E. Wilding
Oconto—Sept. 5-8........J. B. Chase
Oconto Falls—Sept. 19-21....A. J. Peterson
Oshkosh—Sept. 19-22........Fred Badger
Phillips—Sept. 26-29........Geo. R. Foster
Platteville—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....C. H. Gribble
Plymouth—Sept. 6-9........Otto Gaffron
Portage—Sept. 14-17........F. A. Rhyme
Reedsburg—Aug. 1-4........W. H. Hahn
Rhinelander—Sept. 5-7........Arthur Taylor
Rice Lake—Sept. 12-15........J. C. Rudo
Richland Center—Sept. 26-29..W. F. J. Fogo
Seymour—Sept. 11-14....Geo. F. Fiedler
Shawano—Sept. 26-29........J. C. Schweers
Sparta—July 25-28........Sid N. Smith
Spooner—Sept. 6-8........W. C. Crocker
Spring Green—Aug. 22-25....J. E. Barnard
Stanley—Sept. 12-15........Frank S. Grubb
St. Croix Falls—Sept. 19-22....E. J. Iverson
Stevens Point—Sept. 12-15....J. M. Pfiffner
Sturgeon Bay—Sept. 19-22....A. C. Greaven
Superior—Sept. 12-15........J. P. Lord
Tomah—Aug. 15-18........F. J. Rehberg
Viola—Oct. 4-6........W. B. VanWinter
Viroqua—Sept. 13-16....F. W. Alexander
Watertown—Sept. 5-8........C. W. Harte
Wausau—Sept. 5-8........J. D. Christie
Wautoma—Sept. 27-29....Charles T. Taylor
West Bend—Oct. 2-4....Joseph F. Huber
Westfield—Sept. 6-8....W. P. Fuller, Jr.
Weyauwega—Sept. 5-8........A. J. Kleck
Wisconsin State Fair—
Milwaukee—Sept. 11-16..Oliver E. Remey

WAR VETERANS IN REUNION

Thirty-Seventh Annual Event of Sheboygan County Soldiers and Sailors Largely Attended.

Sheboygan Falls—Sheboygan county soldiers and sailors held their thirty-seventh annual reunion here. Every town in the county was represented and the attendance was larger than at any time during the last quarter of a century.

At the business session George W. Spratt was re-elected for the twenty-seventh time, and Cedar Grove was chosen as the meeting place for 1917. Addresses were made by Past Department Commanders George Spratt, S. A. Cook and J. A. Watrous, and by J. W. Baldock and Grange D. Breed.

IS SHOT; KILLS ASSAILANT

Oshkosh Man Is Strangled to Death Following Altercation With Brother-in-Law.

Oshkosh—Herman Rossow of this city was strangled to death by Hugo Grunske on the latter's farm, about six miles from here.

Rossow went to the farm in search of his wife. Grunske, a brother-in-law, ordered Rossow off the farm. In the altercation Rossow shot Grunske with a revolver, the bullet passing through Grunske's face coming out at the chin.

Grunske then grabbed Rossow and choked him to death. Rossow's body was brought to this city. Grunske is at the Theda Clark hospital, Neenah.

Drinks Potassium Cyanide.

Kenosha.— Anton Martin, 30 years old, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. Martin secured a quantity of the drug and mixed it with whiskey. At his boarding house, in the presence of the other boarders, he drank the concoction, and died on the way to the hospital.

S. A. Cook Ready for Border.

Neenah—S. A. Cook, former congressman and builder of the Company I armory in this city, states that he will go to the Mexican border if the Neenah company is ordered to the front.

Plant Loses Forty Men.

Beloit — The Fairbanks-Morse company lost more than forty employes by the call to arms of Company L. Supt. Hovey announced that every man's job would be waiting for him when he comes back.

Child Killed by Wagon.

Waukesha—Crawling below a wagon driven by her father, Harriet Julia Bartlett, aged 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bartlett, was killed here.

Strike Breakers Strike.

Appleton — Strikebreakers went on a strike here when twenty-five of the men brought by the Interlake Pulp & Paper company returned to Chicago because, they said, the company had promised them 45 cents an hour and only paid them 32 cents.

Confirms Class of Fifty-One.

Oconomowoc — Archbishop S. G. Messmer of Milwaukee confirmed a class of fifty-one at St. Jerome's Catholic church here.

Yule Estate Is $300,000.

Kenosha—An estate valued at $300,000 is disposed of in the will of the late George Yule, former president of the Bain Wagon company, which was filed for probate here. George A. Yule, the only son, is named as residuary heir to the estate.

Neenah Pioneer Dies.

Neenah—Louis Herziger, a pioneer resident of this city and a member of the city council for ten years, died here at the age of 78 years.

Neenah Contract Awarded.

Washington—The secretary of the treasury has awarded a contract for the construction of a public building at Neenah to a Chicago firm on a bid of $45,750.

Groom-to-Be Found Dead.

Berlin — Herman Schluchter, a young man living southwest of this city, was found dead with a knife wound over his heart and a large butcher knife by his side. He was engaged to be married.

Reassessment Is Ordered.

Grand Rapids—The state tax commissioners have ordered a reassessment for the village of Port Edwards and the city of Grand Rapids, following the investigation of a number of complaints.

Too Much to Expect.

"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said Mr. Goode. "I never thought much of the pin test," answered Mr. Cayenne. "Try him with an umbrella."—Stray Stories.

Educators Are Wedded.

Birchwood — Miss Matilda Harmon and Prof. Roy W. Wagner were married at the home of the former. Mr. Wagner was principal of the Clemon's school of Iowa. Miss Harmon taught in the Spooner public school.

Homecoming in July.

Waukesha — Homecoming will be celebrated here on July 2, 3 and 4. Among the features will be an industrial parade, a caluthumpian parade and an auto flower parade.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up.

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities — it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

Will Improve Phone System.

Grand Rapids—The Marshfield Telephone company has made a preliminary move for the improvement of their system by placing the telephone wires under ground.

Loss to Agriculture.

It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from the depredations of insects and rodents alone is $10,000,000,000—about $1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

One Good Turn Enough.

There are mornings in life when one thinks that rolling over and going to sleep again, after the alarm clock has done its worst, ought to count as a good turn for the day.

New Idea in Fireplaces.

A California firm has designed a unique fireplace in a new bungalow which permits the entire family to gather around it, since it is placed in the center of the room. The fireplace consists of a vault about five feet square, in the center of which a fire basin is placed. The basin is encircled by a spark grate. A metal hood comes down from the ceiling to within four feet of the fire basin, and conducts the smoke to the chimney with which it is connected. The fireplace draws well and sends out a larger amount of heat than those built in the usual way against the side wall.

About Women.

Oregon has passed a law prohibiting the discrimination in salaries between male and female teachers.

Princess Christian's favorite occupation is hat trimming.

Mrs. Leona M. Wells, a clerk in the United States senate, has been in the federal service for 15 years.

During the last year three states have passed laws putting husband and wife on equal footing in property rights.

There are hundreds of women now employed in munition factories in England.

Facts and Figures.

Denmark has 6,300 motorcyclists.

United States has 66,662 post offices.

New York has 1,000 Chinese laundries.

Maine last year recorded 6,222 marriages.

Britain contains 13,000 interned German prisoners.

Florida's highest point is 300 feet above sea level.

New Zealand yearly produces $250,000 worth of honey.

United States contains 2,603,766 persons of German birth.

Kern county, California, contains 55,842 acres of proved oil lands.

Elderdown is one of the poorest conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.

INTERESTING ITEMS

Advocating the increased use of paper appliances and utensils in the household, a writer in Good Health says that there are now about thirty household articles made from vegetable parchment paper—among them ice blankets, dishcloths, bed protectors, etc. The housekeepers who have learned to use these articles, the writer says, say that they could not possibly do their work comfortably without them.

Several cities in the United States are now using one-man street cars, with the result that operating expenses are considerably reduced. Double-end cars are remodeled for one-man operation by inclosing the platforms and providing door-opening mechanisms and fare boxes. Passengers enter the car at the front end, where a single employee acts in the capacities of conductor and motorman. It is reported, however, that ordinances have been enacted in various cities and states prohibiting the operation of one-man street cars.

Of all the industries in which the German government is directly interested, the amber works at Koenigsberg have been hit the hardest by the war, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, which, while asserting that the situation improved "considerably" during 1915, remarks that at the end of the business year of 1914 the government had to cover a deficit of $200,500, compared with a profit of $172,000 in 1913. The production of raw amber fell from 472 tons, valued at about $625,000, to 193 tons, worth $250,000.

Within easy walking distance of the old cathedral town of Chichester, England, is the Rising Sun, in North Bersted, a house of interest to all who collect stamps. This small inn contains a room every inch of which is covered with postage stamps. Ceiling, walls, doors, chairs, tables, picture frames, every part of the room, except the floor, is thickly covered, while from the ceiling hang long festoons and ropes, made of bundles of stamps for which there is no other place. Fully 2,000,000 stamps are pasted up, and 1,000,000 more hang in the festoons.

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STATE TROOPS GO TO SAN ANTONIO

ORDER FOR MOVEMENT SOUTH CAUSES REJOICING AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

REJECTED MEN GET PERMIT

Will Be Allowed to Accompany Commands to Mexican Border—Camp Selected for Badgers Is Model One.

Camp Douglas, Wis., July 3.—Troop A and Battery A of the Wisconsin troops started for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, Saturday morning in accordance with orders from the war department which called for the immediate movement to the border of all units of the national guards of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Infantry regiments are expected to leave here about July 5th.

Order for Move to Border.

The provisions of the war department order are covered in a statement issued by Maj.-Gen. Barry, in command of the central department of the United States army at Chicago, which reads as follows:

"Orders have been issued directing the dispatch of all units in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin, when mustered in, examined and reasonably ready. The Illinois cavalry will go to Brownsville, Tex. All other Illinois troops to San Antonio. Kansas troops will go to Eagle Pass, Tex. Missouri troops will go to Laredo, Tex. Wisconsin troops will go to San Antonio, Tex. Other troops will be dispatched whenever "reasonably ready."

In order to facilitate matters the troops will entrain without waiting for further instructions, according to orders sent from central department headquarters this morning to mobilization points in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The commanding officers of the respective organizations, will, however, report the time the troops start for the border.

Order Causes Demonstration.

There was a demonstration in the camps of the troop and the battery when the news that they were to go south was brought to the men. The soldiers cheered and sang, a battery man seized an American flag and started marching down between the rows of tents. Another grabbed up a tin pan and beating on it, fell in behind the standard bearer. Then other artillerymen followed and there was a small procession. Everybody was delighted from the newest recruits up to the commanders. There was a smile on every face and as a trooper expressed it, there was not a "cold foot" in either camp.

In a short time after the order was received preparations for the departure were well under way. Troop wagons were packed and the troopers worked hard to get harness, arms and other parts of their equipment in good order. The batterymen worked the same. Their equipment is more extensive and the moving meant more work for them, but they went to work singing and laughing.

The members of the troop and battery will be compelled to sell their horses, which have been trained for the service at a sacrifice as a result of the government order for them to leave the animals behind and get younger ones at the border. Capt. Carl Penner of the troop has sent a circular to all officers, offering to sell the horses.

The men who are to leave turned in their overcoats and other parts of equipment which they will not need on the border. The cavalry was equipped with some sabers of the new style and some old. As they could not get enough new ones they turned in what they had and drew old ones.

The medical examination by army surgeons continued in the First regiment of infantry. Company G of Madison was the hardest hit, losing twenty. Company F of Milwaukee lost only eight, and of these only one was an old man, the other having enlisted since the mobilization.

Nice Place for Badgers.

According to reports from San Antonio, blistered feet and sun burned noses will be prevalent among the Wisconsin national guardsmen within two days after they reach the border. The hardening process will begin at once. It will continue until they are fit to duplicate the marches made by Gen. Pershing's men on the trail of Francisco Villa.

Unless circumstances make it impossible some part of each command will go on a march each day. These marches will be made under conditions such as obtain in an active campaign as nearly as possible. The guardsmen probably will be started with a march of five miles, carrying full kit and the regulation amount of ammunition. The distance will be increased as the men improve in condition until they are able to cover thirty miles a day.

Equal attention will be paid to conditioning the cavalry and artillery horses and the pack mules.

The Illinois and Wisconsin troops will be in luxury compared to the other guardsmen, if, as is probable, they are quartered near the camp at Fort Sam Houston now being used as a citizens' military training camp. The civilian camp will end June 30. The camp is a model one, equipped with everything known to military science for the health and comfort of the men.

Rejected Men Go to Front.

Members of the Wisconsin National Guard who were eliminated by the physical examination conducted by United States army surgeons will be allowed to go with their commands for service in Mexico. This has been decided upon by the army officials. They will be sent back at state expense if they fail to stand up to service. It is said here that the purpose of the examination is to eliminate bad pension risks. The men will be told that they need not serve but that if they wish they may serve but will not be eligible for pension from the government.

A large number of men who were eliminated by the examination were overjoyed when told they might remain with their companies. The boys excluded were heart broken and many wept when informed that they had failed to pass. There was gloom in some camps because many good men were sent away, but now there is a high spirit among the soldiers.

This will include only men who are eliminated by the army surgeons. Those eliminated by the guard surgeons will not be taken back, as they are considered absolutely unfit for a strenuous campaign in a hot country.

Indicates Long Service.

An extra supply of clothing was issued to Troop A on Thursday. This was taken as an indication that the troop is facing long service. The troop officers and men are now fully armed and equipped in the federal service and ready to move. Not a man in the troop refused to be mustered in and so far as is known, no man in any command in the brigade has expressed the intention of refusing.

Maj. Gilbert E. Seaman, chief surgeon of the brigade, has received papers necessary for the formation of a new field corps. This command will in all probability be attached to the Second brigade of infantry which is now being planned.

The troop train carrying Troop A and Battery A consisted of seven coaches, one stock car, two box cars, seven flat cars and one baggage car. It went to Chicago on the Milwaukee road and from there to St. Louis on the Illinois Central, continuing to Dallas, Texas, on the H. & T. Co. and the G. H. & S. A. to San Antonio.

Organize New Corps.

Dr. R. B. Riley of the Soldiers Home, Milwaukee, held a consultation with Gen. Orlando Holway and volunteered the service of the medical staff at the home. The plan met with the approval of Gen. Holway and Dr. Riley left to begin organizing in Milwaukee. A hospital corps as large and efficient as the first will be formed. It will be dispatched to Camp Douglas as soon as the First brigade leaves.

Call for 500 Recruits Probable.

A call for 500 more recruits may be sent out through the state for volunteers to take the place of men who fail to pass the physical examination now being given the men. There are enough men in camp to replace those discharged to date, but if more go, volunteers will have to be called to keep the troop up to war strength as now required.

Men in some commands who were thought to be among the soundest and whom their officers considered among the most valuable soldiers, have been eliminated in the federal examination and now the lieutenants, captains and other commissioned officers are wondering who among them will be ordered out of service by the regular army physicians.

Preliminary Test Mild.

Many men were sifted out in the first examination conducted by the National Guard physicians upon instructions from the war department, but that examination is considered mild as compared to the one the army representatives are now making. Men are ordered out because of slight defects which in many instances were not even noticed by the officers who conducted the first examination.

Adjt.-Gen. John G. Salsman of Madison, was made colonel, Maj. C. R. Williams, quartermaster of Camp Douglas and Maj. Gilbert E. Seaman of Milwaukee, were appointed majors in the federal service. Capt. E. T. Markel of Fond du Lac, and Capt. Charles A. Green of the quartermasters corps, from Appleton, were given captaincies. They were mustered in by Capt. L. T. Richardson and Lieut. Carrothers of the regular army.

Majs. Williams and Seaman, it is understood, will go to the front with the first brigade of troops. The other three officers may be left behind for administrative duties. They may organize troops throughout the state. Col. J. G. Salsman, it is thought, will remain to assist Gen. Orlando Holway in organization work.

Work Hard for Efficiency.

Not a single thing which might increase the efficiency of the organization which is to represent Wisconsin in Mexico is being left undone. Officers are determined to do everything within their power to keep the brigade in Wisconsin until it is in such condition that the state may be proud of it. They do not want men without uniforms and only partly equipped to go out of Wisconsin as the state's contribution to the national forces. The state's reputation is too good to permit such a thing, they declare. If the federal government is to blame because an organization is only partly equipped and only partly trained, the blame is not going to be shifted to Wisconsin, which has developed one of the best military organizations of peace strength in the country.

CARRANZA RETURNS TROOPERS TO U. S.

23 Soldiers and Scouts Given Liberty at Juarez.

STONED WHILE IN MEXICO

Charged That Mexicans Killed Some of Boyd's Men Who Were Wounded—Mormon Blames Captain for Carrizal Fight.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The 23 troopers of the Tenth cavalry and Lem H. Spillsbury, Mormon scout, were brought to the international bridge at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon. General Bell was waiting with a written receipt for their delivery.

The actual transfer was at 3:16, when General Bell's receipt passed into Mexican hands.

The actual return of the men to American soil was delayed some time after General Bell had given the receipt, while they were given a vinegar bath at the immigration station, abutting on the bridge near this side.

All the clothes the men wore in Mexico were thrown away and they were freshly clothed.

Names of Men Brought Back.

The troopers brought here are:

Troop K, Fred Williams, St. Louis; R. L. Floyd, Oklahoma City; Sergeant Allen Peterson, Meridian, Miss.; Hoe Oliver, Brighton, Ala.; George Stone, Talladega, Ala.; First Sergeant Felix Page, Washington, D. C.; Will Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel MacDonald, Portersvile, Tenn.; William Gibbons, Chattanooga; James M. Stokes, Atlanta; Harvey M. Lee, Columbus, O.; Elsa Graham, Smith Grove, Tenn.; Charles Marshall, Pasadena, Cal.

Troop C, Luther Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.; William Hogue, Raleigh, N. C.; William D. Gibson, New York; Thomas G. Strickler, Louisville, Ky.; Trannie G. Hopping, Atlanta, Ga.; John Wilson, Macon, Ga.; John Coleman, Jr., Walker Valley, Miss.; George M. Hoppins, Morristown, Pa.

Luther Alexander and Archie Jones are suffering from wounds.

Present Sorry Sight.

A shout of laughter rose from the thousands of Juarez Mexicans who had gathered to witness the arrival as the negroes filed from the special train.

The prisoners were dressed in nondescript garb. While most of them had had restored to them the larger part of their uniforms, some were without coats, one had incircled his waist with a towel, and practically all wore towels and bandanas on their heads instead of hats.

Spillsbury was dressed in a white duck suit. He appeared anxious. All the troopers were worn and drawn from their experience, and all were serious save one, who wore a broad smile.

This one made himself the impromptu spokesman of his fellows.

"We sure are glad to get back," he said.

Mexicans Meet Train.

Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, met the train. General Gonzales boarded the train. A minute later he reappeared, followed by the guard that had escorted the prisoners from Chihuahua.

The guard, dressed in uniform of bright yellow, pushed back the crowd, forming a lane through which Spillsbury and the troopers marched down the railway tracks.

They were taken to the disinfecting plant and there stripped and treated before being escorted to the commandancia.

At the commandancia the troopers refused to discuss the Carrizal fight, their imprisonment or their return to the border.

"We are soldiers, not plain citizens," they said. "We will have to report to our superior officers and receive their instructions."

Spillsbury was not so uncommunicative, however.

He entered the private office of General Gonzales and there gave out a brief interview in which he repeated statements he had been credited with making at Chihuahua by General Macinto Trevino.

These statements were to the effect that Captain Boyd, commander of the Americans at Carrizal, persisted in advancing toward Villa Ahumada to recover a negro deserter after Gen. Felix Gomez had warned him to turn back and after Spillsbury had urged him to accept this advice.

This interview was arranged at the solicitation of the Mexican officials and before Spillsbury or any of the Americans had had a chance to see the American officials.

In his interview Spillsbury declared he did not know who fired the first shot at Carrizal.

He said that after the second conference between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, when he advised turning back, Captain Boyd said:

"I am the commander, and it is for you to obey."

Seventy-Six in Command.

Spillsbury declared there were but 76 Americans in Captain Boyd's force. He explained that when the expedition left camp it was composed of 86 men, but that at Santa Maria ten were sent back to the main force with a wagon train.

Spillsbury said after he had been told that it was his duty to obey he advised Boyd that he at least should wait until the Mexicans fired on him.

Following the battle Spillsbury said he and the other prisoners were taken to Villa Ahumada, where their hands were tied and they were placed aboard a train.

They were stoned, he said, while this was being done.

Stripped of Clothing.

On their arrival at Chihuahua, where they arrived minus the greater part of their wearing apparel, which had been stripped from them, they were assaulted and stoned again.

One terrifying moment came to him, he said, in Chihuahua penitentiary, when he was threatened with being hanged. He had been mistaken for a Texas-Mexican and had been dubbed a traitor, he explained. As soon as it was found that he was a white man and attached to General Pershing's command he was informed that he was in no danger.

"We were well treated all the time we were in Chihuahua," continued Spillsbury. "The trip here was without incident."

Three of the negro troopers declared that they were certain that several of the American wounded left on the field of battle at Carrizal subsequently were killed by the Mexicans.

The men making these statements were Archie Jones, William D. Gibson and Luther Alexander.

They said they had been robbed of money and valuables.

PERSHING TO NORTH

GENERAL TREVINO SAYS AMERICANS ARE WITHDRAWING.

Dispatch From Mexico City Declares U. S. Force Has Evacuated Several Towns.

Mexico City, June 0.—General Trevino, commanding the de facto government forces in Chihuahua, informed the war department by telegraph that the American troops had commenced a retirement northward and had abandoned the towns of San Buena Ventura, Las Cruces, Namiquipa and Santa Clara. These places, he added, were immediately occupied by his forces.

MORE ILLINOS TROOPS OFF

Second and Seventh Infantry Leave Springfield for the Mexican Border.

Camp Dunne, Springfield, Ill., June 30.—Illinois has contributed a brigade. The Second and Seventh got away last night. When they catch up with the First at San Antonio, Tex., the three regiments will constitute one of the units asked of this state by the government. The First cavalry will leave late today.

The Third and Fourth infantry regiments will start Saturday night or Sunday. No definite time has been set for the six artillery batteries, the field and hospital corps and the Eighth infantry.

Adjutant General Dickson asked the war department to inspect the Fifth and Sixth infantry, which were not included in the original call, but which have been busily recruiting.

U. S. TO GET BRITISH GUNS

War Department Obtains 250 Rapid-Firers for Immediate Delivery—Orders 6,000,000 Cartridges.

New York, June 30.—The war department, it is learned, has been able to obtain for immediate delivery, through the courtesy of the British government, 250 Lewis machine guns made by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance company for use in Europe. At the same time, because cartridges of the kind hitherto used by United States troops are not suitable for the Lewis gun, the war department has ordered 6,000,000 cartridges from the United States Cartridge company. The ammunition also was being manufactured on British specifications for shipment to the British forces.

BOMBARD THE ITALIAN COAST

Austro-Hungarian Torpedo Boats Shell Towns Near Giuloanuova—Seaplane Shot Down Near Trieste.

Vienna, June 30.—The admiralty announces that the Italian coast near Giuloanuova has been bombarded by a flotilla of Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats.

An Italian seaplane that was on the way to attack Trieste was shot down by an aviator who arose from an Austrian warship. The Italian observer was accompanied by a French pilot. Both were wounded.

Jack Dillon Wins.

New York, June 30.—Little Jack Dillon licked Big Frank Moran last night. The Indianapolis fighter, who is a veritable hop-o'-my-thumb compared to the burly Pittsburgher, had a wide shade at the end of the ten rounds battle at Washington park, over in Brooklyn.

Refugees Arrive at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., June 30.—The naval collier Dixie arrived here with 775 refugees from the Tampico district of Mexico. Nineteen other refugees from Puerto came in aboard the Fort Morgan.

MOREY HERO OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Captain Forces Troopers to Abandon Him on Desert.

THINKS THAT HE IS DYING

Commander Compels Men to Save Themselves and Carry Report of Battle to Pershing—Later Escapes Himself.

San Antonio, Tex.—The story of how Capt. Lewis S. Morey, commander of Troop K, Tenth cavalry, severely wounded in the Carrizal battle between American troopers and Carranza soldiers, escaped with four of his troopers and later forced his men to abandon him on the desert in order that they might save themselves and carry his report of the fight to General Pershing is told in official dispatches received at army headquarters here. The cold official reports add another story of heroism to the many that have come from the scene of the unequal battle in the Mexican desert.

Later dispatches showed that Captain Morey also managed later to return to the American lines and is safe.

After the tide of battle had turned against the little American force, which was overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Mexican soldiers, Captain Morey with the three unwounded and one wounded men were together. The five men realized further fighting would be in vain and took refuge in a hole 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. There, while the Mexicans hunted for the American survivors, Captain Morey wrote his report of the fight. This was 9:15 o'clock on the morning of the fight.

The men remained in the hole for the rest of the day, and when night came they intended to make their way to the American lines.

Carry Captain.

The commander was too weak, as a result of loss of blood and the effect of heat and thirst, to walk, but the three faithful negro soldiers picked him up and took turns in carrying him on their backs.

The troopers also became weakened by thirst and long exposure, but they made their way two miles across the desert from their hiding place before they were forced to stop.

Captain Morey then realized he was hopelessly wounded and that he was a handicap to the men.

He ordered them to leave him in the desert. The negroes protested. Their leader pointed out to them the fact that he only made their chances of escape less.

Orders Men to Save Selves.

They appealed to him to allow them to take the chance, but Morey was determined that his report should get to General Pershing at any cost and ordered the troopers, as their commanding officer, to go forward. Their military training forbade any other course, and they departed.

The negroes stumbled forward across the desert until they were picked up by a detachment under Lieut. Henry A. Meyers, Jr., which was scouring the country to pick up men who had escaped the massacre.

Morey's Report of Fight.

Here is the report of the battle written by Captain Morey, while hiding in the hole in the ground:

"Carrizal, Mex., June 21, 1916, 9:15 a. m.—To Commanding Officer, Ojo Federico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 p. m. June 20. Met Troop C, under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 a. m. Reached open field to southeast of town at 6:30 a. m.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez was sent a written message requesting that Captain Boyd could bring his men into town and have a conference.

"Captain Boyd feared an ambush.

"He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed Troop C on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of Troop K on right of line, and another Troop K platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

Mexicans Fire First.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run, to make a long account short. After about an hour's fire, in which both troops had advanced, Troop C to position of Mexican machine gun and Troop K closing in slightly to the left, we were busy on the right keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and drove our led horses away at a gallop.

"At about nine o'clock one platoon of Troop K, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west, and then, together with some men of Troop C who were there, these men scattered.

"I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after the fight started, so a man I saw stated.

"I am hiding in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me.

MOREY, Captain."

Fight Overwhelming Numbers.

Columbus, N. M.—The handful of American troopers—84 in all—pitted against at least 700 Mexicans in the battle at Carrizal, never had a chance, according to the story told by Sam H. Harris, private of C troop, Tenth cavalry, who was brought to the border suffering from wounds in the arm and shoulder. The trooper's eyes filled with tears as he told how his wounded charger had carried him through the Mexican lines to safety.

Here is Harris' account of the unequal battle:

"Our troop, with Captain Boyd commanding, had pulled up before Carrizal. The captain ordered everyone to dismount and we all got down. I was a horse holder, and I took charge of some animals while their riders stood at attention.

"Next thing I knew, the shooting had started. I looked around. Captain Boyd was down and I couldn't see him, I kept on looking. There were easily seven hundred of those 'greasers' around us. They had come up right out of the ground, forming a half circle. Our men kept on falling. The first shots came from a machine gun. It was trained right on us and, believe me, it talked fast.

Trapped in Two Minutes.

"It wasn't more than two minutes before the Mexican had surrounded us. We were right there in the middle, fighting like the dickens. All around the horses were rearing and plunging. Every little bit a horse or a man would get a bullet and go down.

"I couldn't fight, for I had to keep after those mounts. Pretty soon my own horse, a great big fellow, staggered and whinnied. They had hit him in the neck.

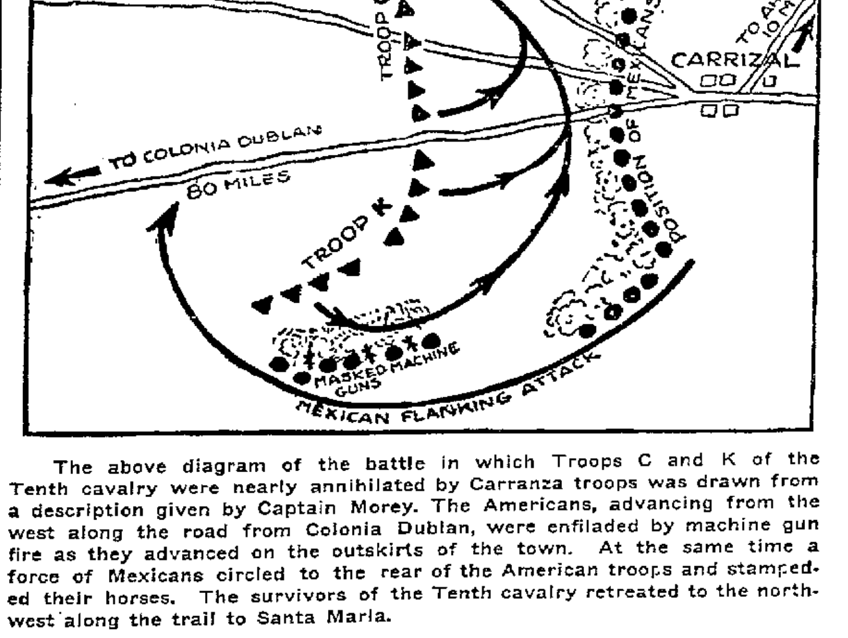
"I put my hand on the spot where the blood was spouting out. Just then they hit me—in the shoulder.

We Hadn't a Show.

"We didn't have a show in the world, and I saw it. I cut the horses loose and, climbing on my animal, hit it for the thinnest part of the circle.

"I went right through the Mexicans. My horse brushed two of them out of the way as we charged.

"I owe my life to that horse, sure as you live. Don't you know, that animal was so brave and big hearted that he carried me along for ten miles before he settled down to a walk. Five miles farther on his legs just gave out and he went down.



The above diagram of the battle in which Troops C and K of the Tenth cavalry were nearly annihilated by Carranza troops was drawn from a description given by Captain Morey. The Americans, advancing from the west along the road from Colonia Dublan, were enfiladed by machine gun fire as they advanced on the outskirts of the town. At the same time a force of Mexicans circled to the rear of the American troops and stampeded their horses. The survivors of the Tenth cavalry retreated to the northwest along the trail to Santa Maria.

FIVE ARE KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

DARLINGTON RESIDENTS MEET DEATH WHEN MACHINE IS HIT BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

STALLED ON R. R. CROSSING

Bodies of the Victims Are Thrown Nearly Two Hundred Feet. Four of the Dead Are of One Family.

Darlington — Five Darlington persons were instantly killed and one fatally injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an Illinois Central passenger train at a crossing near Warren, Ill. The dead are: Patrick Deery, aged 40; Mrs. Patrick Deery, aged 35; two Deery children, aged 6 months and 6 years; Pete Howe, aged 30. A. D. Chappell, a music dealer at Warren, 55 years old, was perhaps fatall yinjured.

The bodies of Deery and his wife were thrown nearly two hundred feet. The accident was caused by the automobile becoming stalled while crossing the tracks.

P. O. FUND OFFERED TO ARMY

Ripon Citizens Would Give $75,000 Grant Made By Congress for Equipping Federal Troops.

Ripon—A petition signed by more than half the taxpayers of Ripon and indorsed by the Commercial club and by the common council, was forwarded to Senators La Follette and Husting and Representative Riley of this district, asking that the appropriation of $75,000 recently made for a federal building at Ripon be diverted from that purpose and turned into the fund for equipping the federal army.

It is believed this is the first action of this kind ever taken by a municipality in the United States.

Ripon is known as the birthplace of the Republican party. Its contribution of men to the civil war and to the Spanish-American war was large. It has just sent Company D to Camp Douglas.

TEACHERS WILL GET BONUS

Two Thousand Five Hundred to Receive Extra Pay for Work in Badger Schools.

Madison—Over 2,500 teachers of the state will receive special state aid under the bonus law passed at the last session of the legislature. The amount of aid depends upon the length of time the teacher has taught consecutively in the same district. For the second consecutive year the amount of aid is $2 a month; third consecutive year, $4 a month and all over four consecutive years, $8 a month. A small amount from each recipient is turned over to the teachers' pension fund.

Barbers Renew Licenses.

Madison — Nearly all of the 5,000 barbers in the state have renewed their annual licenses from the board of health. There are 4,500 master barbers, paying an annual fee of $1, and about 600 journeymen barbers, for whom the assessment is $5 per year. From the fund thus created the expenses of the barber inspection work throughout the state are paid.

Gives $5,000 to Chapel.

Fond du Lac—Included in the offerings received at the eucharist service at St. Paul's cathedral was a $5,000 check, the gift of Commodore Elbridge of New York, donor of the Grafton memorial chapel, for the endownment of the chapel. Commodore Gerry accompanied the $5,000 gift with a solid silver altar set for use in St. Michael's chapel.

Woman Finds Body of Son.

Sheboygan — Henry Boerger, 46 years old, a clerk in the office of the Phoenix Chair company, was found with a broken neck in an outside cellarway of his home here by his mother.

Recruiting at Neenah.

Neenah—Ralph Dietz, a former first lieutenant of Company I, First Wisconsin infantry, has been returned to active service by Adjt. Gen. Holway and has been placed in charge of recruiting here.

Examinations for Postmaster.

Washington—Civil service examination will be held on July 22 for postmaster at the following places: Nye, Miner and Winchester. Homer J. Samson was appointed rural letter carrier at Cameron.

Home Bids to Be Received.

Madison—The bids for the construction of buildings at the new state home for the feeble-minded at Union Grove will be opened on July 20. The legislature has appropriated $225,000.

Barbers Raise Prices.

Sheboygan—Sheboygan barbers, including all but two of the twenty-seven shops in the city, have signed a new scale to take effect July 3. After that date it will cost 15 cents for a shave and 25 cents for a haircut.

Drowned While Fishing.

Wautoma—Freddie Stewart, the 7 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart of this village, accidentally fell into the millpond while fishing and was drowned.

Oshkosh Pastor Is Honored.

Oshkosh — The Rev. John William Greenwood, D. D., doctor emeritus of Trinity Episcopal church here, has been awarded the degree of doctor of divinity by the University of Rochester, N. Y., of which he is an alumnus.

Aviator Killed in Fall.

Oshkosh — Charles Niles, an aviator, died here from injuries sustained in a fall, following an accident to his monoplane. Ten thousand persons saw him drop in his flaming machine.

Indians Join Regulars.

Eau Claire — Five of the Indians brought down from the reservation to testify in federal court in liquor cases enlisted in the regular army at the local recruiting station, hoping to serve in Mexico.

WISCONSIN FAIRS FOR 1916

Many Big Exhibitions Scheduled to Be Held in Badger State During Summer and Fall.

Madison—Wisconsin fairs to be held during 1916, with the dates of exhibition and the secretary of each organization, are as follows:

Amherst—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....John Kerner
Appleton—Sept. 5-8........John M. Luther
Ashland—Sept. 20-22......Otto F. Pruter
Athens—Sept. 15-16........F. H. Knocht
Baraboo—Sept. 19-22......F. A. Pelton
Beaver Dam—Sept. 26-29....C. W. Harvey
Berlin—Sept. 12-15......C. W. Hitchcock
Blk. Riv. Falls—Sept. 26-29 James Dunnack
Bloomington—Aug. 16-18......Oscar Knapp
Boscobel—Aug. 9-11..........J. T. Kuba
Cedarburg—Oct. 5-7..........A. W. Horn
Chippewa Falls—Sept. 18-22..C. E. Johnson
Crandon—Sept. 26-28......Roy M. Ritter
Darlington—Aug. 22-25......Thos. Kirwan
DePere—Aug. 28-31........Herb. J. Smith
Durand—Sept. 6-8........Henry Pattison
Elkhorn—Sept. 19-22........Sam. Mitchell
Elroy—Sept. 12-15..........R. P. Conway
Evansville—Aug. 16-19........F. W. Gilman
Fond du Lac—Sept. 19-22....E. R. Zemlow
Friendship—Sept. 19-22....G. W. Bingham
Galesville—Aug. 22-24........Ben W. Davis
Gays Mills—Oct. 9-12..........E. C. Briggs
Hayward—Sept. 26-28........J. A. Bollard
Hortonville—Sept. 11-13......L. A. Carroll
Iron River—Sept. 26-28......E. F. Daniels
Janesville—Aug. 8-11......Harry O. Nowlan
Jefferson—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....R. E. Hellen
Kilbourn—Sept. 27-29......W. G. Gillespie
La Crosse—Sept. 26-29....C. S. Van Auken
Ladysmith—Sept. 5-9........V. V. Miller
Lancaster—Sept. 5-8..........L. A. Clark
Lodi—Sept. 5-8..........W. M. Richards
Madison—Aug. 29-Sept. 1..M. M. Parkinson
Manitowoc—Aug. 29-31..F. C. Borcherdt, Jr.
Marshfield—Aug. 29-Sept. 1..R. R. Williams
Mauston—Sept. 5-8..........W. F. Winsor
Menomonie—Sept. 19-22........J. H. Millar
Merrill—Sept. 20-22..........A. H. Smith
Mineral Point—Aug. 15-18..W. J. Penhallegon
Mondovi—Oct. 5-6..........J. C. [illegible]
Monroe—Sept. 5-9........Leland C. White
Neillsville—Aug. 29-Sept. 1..M. E. Wilding
Oconto—Sept. 5-8..............L. Chase
Oconto Falls—Sept. 19-21....A. J. Peterson
Oshkosh—Sept. 19-22..........Fred Becker
Phillips—Sept. 26-29..........Geo. R. Foster
Platteville—Aug. 29-Sept. 1....C. H. Gribble
Plymouth—Sept. 6-9..........Otto Gafron
Portage—Sept. 14-17..........F. A. Rhynes
Reedsburg—Aug. 1-4..........W. H. Hahn
Rhinelander—Sept. 6-7......Arthur Taylor
Rice Lake—Sept. 12-15..........J. C. Kinde
Richland Center—Sept. 26-29..W. F. J. Foote
Seymour—Sept. 14-16......Geo. E. Pfeiffer
Shawano—Sept. 26-29......J. C. Schweers
Sparta—July 25-28..........Sid N. Smith
Spooner—Sept. 6-8..........W. C. Crocker
Spring Green—Aug. 22-25....J. E. Burnard
Stanley—Sept. 12-15......Frank S. Grubb
St. Croix Falls—Sept. 19-22....E. J. Iverson
Stevens Point—Sept. 12-15....J. M. Pfiffner
Sturgeon Bay—Sept. 19-22....A. C. Greaves
Superior—Sept. 12-15............J. P. Lord
Tomah—Aug. 15-18..........F. J. Rehberg
Viola—Oct. 4-6..........W. B. VanWinter
Viroqua—Sept. 13-16......E. W. Alexander
Watertown—Sept. 5-8..........C. W. Harris
Wausau—Sept. 5-8..........J. D. Christie
Wautoma—Sept. 27-29....Charles T. Taylor
West Bend—Oct. 2-4......Joseph F. Huber
Westfield—Sept. 6-8........W. P. Fuller, Jr.
Weyauwega—Sept. 5-8..........A. J. Rock
Wisconsin State Fair
Milwaukee—Sept. 11-16..Oliver E. Remey

WAR VETERANS IN REUNION

Thirty-Seventh Annual Event of Sheboygan County Soldiers and Sailors Largely Attended.

Sheboygan Falls—Sheboygan county soldiers and sailors held their thirty-seventh annual reunion here. Every town in the county was represented and the attendance was larger than at any time during the last quarter of a century.

At the business session George W. Spratt was reelected for the twenty-seventh time, and Cedar Grove was chosen as the meeting place for 1917. Addresses were made by Past Department Commanders George Spratt, S. A. Cook and J. A. Watrous, and by J. W. Baldock and Grange D. Breed.

IS SHOT; KILLS ASSAILANT

Oshkosh Man Is Strangled to Death Following Altercation With Brother-in-Law.

Oshkosh—Herman Rossow of this city was strangled to death by Hugo Grunske on the latter's farm, about six miles from here.

Rossow went to the farm in search of his wife. Grunske, a brother-in-law, ordered Rossow off the farm. In the altercation Rossow shot Grunske with a revolver, the bullet passing through Grunske's face coming out at the chin.

Grunske then grabbed Rossow and choked him to death. Rossow's body was brought to this city. Grunske is at the Theda Clark hospital, Neenah.

Drinks Potassium Cyanide.

Kenosha — Anton Martin, 30 years old, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. Martin secured a quantity of the drug and mixed it with whiskey. At his boarding house, in the presence of the other boarders, he drank the concoction and died on the way to the hospital.

S. A. Cook Ready for Border.

Neenah—S. A. Cook, former congressman and builder of the Company I armory in this city, states that he will go to the Mexican border if the Neenah company is ordered to the front.

Plant Loses Forty Men.

Beloit — The Fairbanks-Morse company lost more than forty employes by the call to arms of Company L. Supt. Hovey announced that every man's job would be waiting for him when he comes back.

Child Killed by Wagon.

Waukesha—Crawling below a wagon driven by her father, Harriet Julia Bartlett, aged 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bartlett, was killed here.

Strike Breakers Strike.

Appleton—Strikebreakers went on a strike here when twenty-five of the men brought by the Interlake Pulp & Paper company returned to Chicago because, they said, the company had promised them 45 cents an hour and only paid them 32 cents.

Confirms Class of Fifty-One.

Oconomowoc — Archbishop S. G. Messmer of Milwaukee confirmed a class of fifty-one at St. Jerome's Catholic church here.

Yule Estate Is $300,000.

Kenosha—An estate valued at $300,000 is disposed of in the will of the late George Yule, former president of the Bain Wagon company, which was filed for probate here. George A. Yule, the only son, is named as residuary heir to the estate.

Neenah Pioneer Dies.

Neenah—Louis Herziger, a pioneer resident of this city and a member of the city council for ten years, died here at the age of 78 years.

Neenah Contract Awarded.

Washington—The secretary of the treasury has awarded a contract for the construction of a public building at Neenah to a Chicago firm on a bid of $45,750.

Groom-to-Be Found Dead.

Berlin — Herman Schluchter, a young man living southwest of this city, was found dead with a knife wound over his heart and a large butcher knife by his side. He was engaged to be married.

Reassessment Is Ordered.

Grand Rapids—The state tax commissioners have ordered a reassessment for the village of Port Edwards and the city of Grand Rapids, following the investigation of a number of complaints.

Too Much to Expect.

"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said Mr. Goode. "I never thought much of the pin test," answered Mr. Cayenne. "Try him with an umbrella."—Stray Stories.

Educators Are Wedded.

Birchwood — Miss Matilda Harmon and Prof. Roy W. Wagner were married at the home of the former. Mr. Wagner was principal of the Clemon's school of Iowa. Miss Harmon taught in the Spooner public school.

Homecoming in July.

Waukesha — Homecoming will be celebrated here on July 2, 3 and 4. Among the features will be an industrial parade, a caluthumplan parade and an auto flower parade.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up.

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities — it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

Will Improve Phone System.

Grand Rapids—The Marshfield Telephone company has made a preliminary move for the improvement of their system by placing the telephone wires under ground.

Loss to Agriculture.

It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from the depredations of insects and rodents alone is $10,000,000,000—about $1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

One Good Turn Enough.

There are mornings in life when one thinks that rolling over and going to sleep again, after the alarm clock has done its worst, ought to count as a good turn for the day.

New Idea in Fireplaces.

A California firm has designed a unique fireplace in a new bungalow which permits the entire family to gather around it, since it is placed in the center of the room. The fireplace consists of a vault about five feet square, in the center of which a fire basin is placed. The basin is encircled by a spark grate. A metal hood comes down from the ceiling to within four feet of the fire basin, and conducts the smoke to the chimney with which it is connected. The fireplace draws well and sends out a larger amount of heat than those built in the usual way against the side wall.

About Women.

Oregon has passed a law prohibiting the discrimination in salaries between male and female teachers.

Princess Christian's favorite occupation is hat trimming.

Mrs. Leona M. Wells, a clerk in the United States senate, has been in the federal service for 15 years.

During the last year three states have passed laws putting husband and wife on equal footing in property rights.

There are hundreds of women now employed in munition factories in England.

Facts and Figures.

Denmark has 6,300 motorcyclists.

United States has 66,662 post offices.

New York has 1,000 Chinese laundries.

Maine last year recorded 6,222 marriages.

Britain contains 13,000 interned German prisoners.

Florida's highest point is 300 feet above sea level.

New Zealand yearly produces $250,000 worth of honey.

United States contains 2,603,766 persons of German birth.

Kern county, California, contains 55,842 acres of proved oil lands.

Elderdown is one of the poorest conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.

INTERESTING ITEMS

Advocating the increased use of paper appliances and utensils in the household, a writer in Good Health says that there are now about thirty household articles made from vegetable parchment paper—among them ice blankets, dishcloths, bed protectors, etc. The housekeepers who have learned to use these articles, the writer says, say that they could not possibly do their work comfortably without them.

Several cities in the United States are now using one-man street cars, with the result that operating expenses are considerably reduced. Double-end cars are remodeled for one-man operation by inclosing the platforms and providing door-opening mechanisms and fare boxes. Passengers enter the car at the front end, where a single employee acts in the capacities of conductor and motorman. It is reported, however, that ordinances have been enacted in various cities and states prohibiting the operation of one-man street cars.

Of all the industries in which the German government is directly interested, the amber works at Koenigsberg have been hit the hardest by the war, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, which, while asserting that the situation improved "considerably" during 1915, remarks that at the end of the business year of 1914 the government had to cover a deficit of $200,500, compared with a profit of $172,000 in 1913. The production of raw amber fell from 472 tons, valued at about $625,000, to 193 tons, worth $250,000.

Within easy walking distance of the old cathedral town of Chichester, England, is the Rising Sun, in North Bersted, a house of interest to all who collect stamps. This small inn contains a room every inch of which is covered with postage stamps. Ceiling, walls, doors, chairs, tables, picture frames, every part of the room, except the floor, is thickly covered, while from the ceiling hang long festoons and ropes, made of bundles of stamps for which there is no other place. Fully 2,000,000 stamps are pasted up, and 1,000,000 more hang in the festoons.

Beyond the Frontier

By RANDALL PARRISH

A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

SYNOPSIS.

—5—

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is among conspirators at her uncle's house Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her Uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her to Cassion and forbids her to see D'Artigny again. In Quebec Adele visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings D'Artigny to her She tells her story and he vows to release her from the bargain with Cassion D'Artigny leaves promising to see her at the dance. Cassion escorts Adele to the hall She meets the governor, La Barre, and hears him warn the commissaire against D'Artigny D'Artigny's ticket to the ball has been recalled, but he gains entrance by the window Adele informs him of the governor's words to Cassion. For her eavesdropping at the ball Adele is ordered by the governor to marry Cassion at once and to accompany him to the Illinois country He summons Chevet and directs that he attend them on the journey. They leave in the boats, Adele's future depending on the decision of D'Artigny, whom she now knows she loves. Cassion and D'Artigny have words Uncle Chevet for the first time hears that his niece is an heiress, and begins to suspect Cassion's motives

A man marries a girl against her will. She determines to be his wife only in name, and, though associated with him constantly in a company of rough men in the wilderness, plans to keep her maidenhood until death parts them. Commissionaire Cassion is equally determined to enjoy matrimony to the fullest. Their first clash is described in this installment.

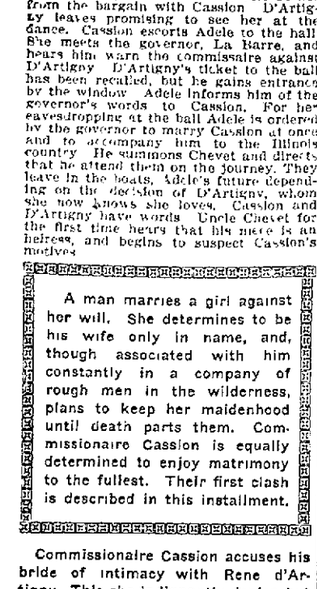
Commissionaire Cassion accuses his bride of intimacy with Rene d'Artigny. This she indignantly denies, but expresses a fear for the young man's safety.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

"You appear greatly concerned over his safety."

"Not at all; so far as I have ever heard the Sieur d'Artigny has heretofore proven himself quite capable of sustaining his own part. 'Tis more like I am concerned for you."

"For me? You fool! Why, I was a swordsman when that lad was at



We Left Him With the Pere, and I Did Not Even Glance Back.

his mother's knee." He laughed, but with ugly gleam of teeth. "Sacre! I hate such play acting. But enough of quarrel now; there is sufficient time ahead to bring you to your senses, and a knowledge of who is your master. Hugo Chevet, come here."

My uncle climbed the bank, his rifle in hand, with face still bloated and red from the drink of the night before. Behind him appeared the slender black-robed figure of the Jesuit, his eyes eager with curiosity. It was sight of the latter which caused Cassion to moderate his tone of command.

"You will go with Chevet," he said, pointing to the fire among the trees, "until I can talk to you alone."

"A prisoner?"

"No; a guest," sarcastically, "but do not overstep the courtesy."

We left him in conversation with the pere, and I did not even glance back. Chevet breathed heavily, and I caught the mutter of his voice. "What meaneth all this chatter?" he asked gruffly. "Must you two quarrel so soon?"

"Why not?" I retorted. "The man bears me no love; 'tis but gold he thinks about."

"Gold!" he stopped and slapped his thighs. "'Tis precious little of that he will ever see then."

"And why not? Was not my father a land owner?"

"Ay! till the king took it."

"Then even you do not know the truth. I am glad to learn that, for I have dreamed that you sold me to this coxcomb for a share of the spoils."

"What? a share of the spoils! Bah! I am no angel, girl, nor pretend to a virtue more than I possess. There is truth in the thought that I might benefit by your marriage to Monsieur Cassion, and, by my faith, I see no wrong in that. Have you not cost me heavily in these years? Why should I not seek for you a husband of worth in these colonies? Wherefore is that a crime? Were you my own daughter I could do no less, and this man is not ill to look upon, a fair-spoken gallant, a friend of La Barre's, chosen by him for special service—"

"And with influence in the fur trade."

"All the better that," he continued obstinately. "Why should a girl object if her husband be rich?"

"But he is not rich," I said plainly, looking straight into his eyes. "He is no more than a penniless adventurer; an actor playing a part assigned him by the governor; while you and I do the same. Listen, Monsieur Chevet, the property at St. Thomas is mine by legal right, and it was to gain possession that this wretch sought my hand."

"Your legal right?"

"Ay, restored by the king in special order."

"It is not true; I had the records searched by a lawyer, Monsieur Gautier of St. Anne."

I gave a gesture of indignation.

"A country advocate at whom those in authority would laugh. I tell you what I say is true; the land was restored, and the fact is known to La Barre and to Cassion. It is this fact which has caused all our troubles. I overheard talk last night between the governor and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Delguard—you know him?"

Chevet nodded, his interest stirred.

"They thought themselves alone, and were laughing at the success of their trick. I was hidden behind the heavy curtains at the window, and every word they spoke reached my ears. Then they sent for Cassion."

"But where is the paper?"

"I did not learn; they have it hidden, no doubt, awaiting the proper time to produce it. But there is such a document: La Barre explained that clearly, and the reason why he wished Cassion to marry me. They were all three talking when an accident happened, which led to my discovery."

"Ah! and so that was what hurried the wedding, and sent me on this wild wilderness chase. They would bury me in the woods—sacre!—"

"Hush now—Cassion has left the canoe already, and we can talk of this later. Let us seem to suspect nothing."

This was the first meal of many eaten together along the river bank in the course of our long journey, yet the recollection of that scene rises before my memory now with peculiar vividness. Cassion had divided us into groups, and, from where I had found resting place, with a small flat rock for table, I was enabled to see the others scattered to the edge of the bank, and thus learned for the first time the character of those with whom I was destined to companion on the long journey. There were but four of us in that first group, which included Pere Allonez, a silent man, fingering his cross, and barely touching food. His face under the black cowl was drawn, and creased by strange lines, and his eyes burned with vagueness. If I had ever dreamed of him as one to whom I might turn for counsel, the thought instantly vanished as our glances met.

A soldier and two Indians served us, while their companions, divided into two groups, were gathered at the other extremity of the ridge, the soldiers under discipline of their own underofficers, and the Indians watched over by Sieur D'Artigny, who rested, however, slightly apart, his gaze on the broad river. Never once while I observed did he turn and glance my way. I counted the men, as I endeavored to eat, scarcely heeding the few words exchanged by those about me. The Indians numbered ten, including their chief, whom Cassion named Altuda. Chevet named them as Algonquins from the Ottawa, treacherous rascals enough, yet with expert knowledge of watercraft.

Altudah was a tall savage, wrapped in gaudy blanket, his face rendered sinister and repulsive by a scar the full length of his cheek, yet he spoke French fairly well, and someone said that he had three times made journey to Mackinac, and knew the waterways. There were 24 soldiers, including a sergeant and corporal, of the regiment of Picardy: active fellows enough, and accustomed to the frontier, although they gave small evidence of discipline, and their uniforms were in shocking condition. The sergeant was a heavily built, stocky man, but the others were rather undersized, and of little spirit. The same thought must have been in the minds of others, for the expression on Monsieur Cassion's face was not pleasant as he stared about.

"Chevet," he exclaimed disgustedly, "did ever you see a worse selection for wilderness travel than La Barre has given us? Cast your eyes down the line yonder; by my faith! there is not a real man among them."

Chevet, who had been growling to himself, with scarce a thought other than the food before him, lifted his eyes and looked.

"No worse than all the scum. De Baugis had no better with him, and La Salle led a gang of outcasts. With right leadership you can make them do men's work. 'Tis no kid-glove job you have, Monsieur Cassion."

The insulting indifference of the old fur trader's tone surprised the commissaire, and he exhibited resentment.

"You are overly free with your comments, Hugo Chevet. When I wish advice I will ask it."

"And in the woods I do not always wait to be asked," returned the older man, lighting his pipe, and calmly puffing out the blue smoke. "Though it is likely enough you will be asking for it before you journey many leagues further."

"You are under my orders."

"So La Barre said, but the only duty he gave me was to watch over Adele here. He put no shackle on my tongue. You have chosen your course?"

"Yes, up the Ottawa."

"I suppose so, although that boy yonder could lead you a shorter passage."

"How learned you that?"

"By talking with him in Quebec. He even sketched me a map of the route he traveled with La Salle. You knew it not?"

"'Twas of no moment, for my orders bid me go by St. Ignace. Yet it might be well to question him and the chief also." He turned to the nearest soldier. "Tell the Algonquin, Altudah, to come here, and Sieur d'Artigny."

They approached together, two specimens of the frontier as different as could be pictured, and stood silent, fronting Cassion, who looked at them frowning, and in no pleasant humor. The eyes of the younger man sought my face for an instant, and the swift glance gave harsher note to the commissaire's voice.

"We will reload the canoes here for the long voyage," he said brusquely. "The sergeant will have charge of that, but both of you will be in the leading boat, and will keep well in advance of the others. Our course is by way of the Ottawa. You know that stream, Altudah?"

The Indian bowed his head gravely and extended one hand beneath the scarlet fold of his blanket.

"Five time, monsieur."

"How far to the west, chief?"

"To place call Green Bay."

Cassion turned his eyes on D'Artigny, a slight sneer curling his lips.

"And you?" he asked coldly.

"But one journey, monsieur, along the Ottawa and the lakes," was the quiet answer, "and that three years ago, yet I scarce think I would go astray. 'Tis not a course easily forgotten."

"And beyond Green Bay?"

"I have been to the mouth of the great river."

"You!" in surprise. "Were you of that party?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"And you actually reached the sea—the salt water?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Saint Anne! I never half believed the tale true, nor do I think overmuch of your word for it. But let that go. Chevet here tells me you know a shorter journey to the Illinois?"

"Not by canoe, monsieur. I followed Sieur de la Salle by forest trail to the straits, and planned to return that way, but 'tis a foot journey."

"What will be your course from Green Bay?"

"Along the west shore, monsieur; it is dangerous only by reason of storms."

"And the distance?"

"From St. Ignace?"

"Ay! from St. Ignace! What distance lies between there and this Fort St. Louis on the Illinois?"

"'Twill be but a venture, monsieur, but I think 'tis held at a hundred and fifty leagues."

"Of wilderness?"

"When I passed that way—yes; they tell me now the Jesuits have mission station at Green Bay, and there may be fur traders in Indian villages beyond."

"No chance to procure supplies?"

"Only scant rations of corn from the Indians."

"Your report is in accordance with my instructions and maps, and no doubt is correct. That will be all. Take two more men in your boat and depart at once. We shall follow immediately."

CHAPTER VIII.

I Defy Cassion.

Our progress was slow against the swift current of the St. Lawrence, and we kept close to the overhanging bank, following the guidance of the leading canoe. We were the second in line, and no longer overcrowded, so that I had ample room to rest at ease upon a pile of blankets, and gaze about me with interest on the changing scene.

Ahead of us, now sweeping around the point like a wild bird, amid a smother of spray, appeared the advance canoe. As it disappeared I could distinguish D'Artigny at the stern, his coat off, his hands grasping a paddle. Above the point once more and in smoother water, I was aware that he turned and looked back, shading his eyes from the sun. I could not but wonder what he thought, what possible suspicion had come to him, regarding my presence in the company. In some manner I must keep him away from Cassion—ay, and from Chevet—until opportunity came from me to first communicate with him.

Insensibly my head rested back against the pile of blankets, the glint of sunshine along the surface of the water vanished as my lashes fell, and, before I knew it, I slept soundly. I awoke with the sun in the western sky, so low down as to peep at me through the upper branches of trees lining the bank. Behind us stretched a space of straight water, and one canoe was close, while the second was barely visible along a curve of the shore. Ahead, however, the river appeared vacant, the leading boat having vanished around a wooded bend. My eyes met those of Cassion, and the sight of him instantly restored me to a recollection of my plan—nothing could be gained by open warfare. I permitted my lips to smile, and noted instantly the change of expression in his face.

"I have slept well, monsieur," I said pleasantly, "for I was very tired."

"'Tis the best way on a boat voyage," assuming his old manner, "but now the day is nearly done."

As we skirted the extremity of shore I saw the opening in the woods, and the gleam of a cheerful fire amid green grass. The advance canoe swung half hidden amid the overhanging roots of a huge pine tree, and the men were busily at work ashore. As we nosed into the bank, our sharp bow was grasped by waiting Indians and drawn safely ashore. I reached my feet, stiffened, and scarcely able to move my limbs, but determined to land without aid of Cassion, whose passage forward was blocked by Chevet's huge bulk. As my weight rested on the edge of the canoe, D'Artigny swung down from behind the chief, and extended his hand.

"A slight spring," he said, "and you land with dry feet; good! now let me lift you—so."

I had but the instant; I knew that, for I heard Cassion cry out something just behind me, and, surprised as I was by the sudden appearance of D'Artigny, I yet realized the necessity for swift speech.

"Monsieur," I whispered. "Do not talk, but listen. You would serve me?"

"Ay!"

"Then ask nothing, and above all do not quarrel with Cassion. I will tell you everything the moment I can see you safely alone. Until then do not seek me. I have your word?"

He did not answer, for the commissaire grasped my arm, and thrust himself in between us, his action so swift that the impact of his body thrust D'Artigny back a step. I saw the hand of the younger man close on the knife hilt at his belt, but was quick enough to avert the hot words burning his lips.

"A bit rough, Monsieur Cassion," I cried, laughing merrily, even as I released my arm. "Why so much haste? I was near falling, and it was but courtesy which led the Sieur d'Artigny to extend me his hand. It does not please me for you to be ever seeking a quarrel."

There must have been that in my face which cooled him, for his hand fell, and his thin lips curled into sarcastic smile.

"If I seemed hasty," he exclaimed, "it was more because I was blocked by that boor of a Chevet yonder, and it angered me to have this young gamecock ever at hand to push in. What think you you were employed for, fellow—an esquire of dames? Was there not work enough in the camp yonder, that you must be testing your fancy graces every time a boat lands?"

There was no mild look in D'Artigny's eyes as he fronted him, yet he held his temper, recalling my plea, no doubt, and I hastened to step between and furnish him excuse for silence.

"Surely you do wrong to blame the young man, monsieur, as but for his aid I would have slipped yonder. There is no cause for hard words, nor do I thank you for making me a subject of quarrel. Is it my tent they erect yonder?"

"Ay," there was little graciousness to the tone, for the man had the nature of a bully. "'Twas my thought that it be brought for your use; and if Monsieur d'Artigny will consent to stand aside, it will give me pleasure to escort you thither."

The younger man's eyes glanced from the other's face into mine, as though seeking reassurance. His hat was instantly in his hand, and he stepped backward, bowing low.

"The wish of the lady is sufficient," he said quietly, and then stood again erect, facing Cassion. "Yet," he added slowly, "I would remind monsieur that while I serve him as a guide, it is as a volunteer, and I am also an officer of France."

"Of France? Pah! of the renegade La Salle."

"France has no more loyal servant, Monsieur Cassion, in all this western land—nor is he renegade, for he holds the Illinois at the king's command."

"Held it—yes; under Frontenac, but not now."

"We will not quarrel over words, yet not even in Quebec was it claimed that higher authority than La Barre's had led to recall. Louis had never interfered, and it is De Tonty, and not De Baugis who is in command at St. Louis by royal order. My right to respect of rank is clearer than your own, monsieur, so I beg you curb your temper."

"You threaten me?"

"No; we who live in the wilderness do not talk, we act. I obey your orders, do your will, on this expedition, but as a man, not a slave. In all else we stand equal, and I accept insult from no living man. 'Tis well that you know this, monsieur."

The hat was back upon his head, and he had turned away before Cassion found answering speech.

"Mon Dieu! I'll show the pup who is the master," he muttered. "Let him disobey once, and I'll stretch his dainty form as I would an Indian cur."

"Monsieur," I said, drawing his attention to my presence. "'Tis of no



Before I Knew It I Slept Soundly.

interest to me your silly quarrel with Sieur d'Artigny. I am weary with the boat journey, and would rest until food is served."

I walked beside him among the trees, and across the patch of grass to where the tent stood against a background of rock. D'Artigny had disappeared, although I glanced about in search for him, as Cassion drew aside the tent flap, and peered within He appeared pleased at the way in which his orders had been executed.

"'Tis very neat, indeed, monsieur," I said pleasantly, glancing inside. "I owe you my thanks."

"'Twas brought for my own use," he confessed, encouraged by my graciousness, "for, as you know, I had no previous warning that you were to be of our party. Please step within."

I did so, yet turned instantly to prevent his following me. Already I had determined on my course of action, and now the time had come for me to speak him clearly; yet now that I had definite purpose in view it was no part of my game to anger the man.

"Monsieur," I said soberly "I must beg your mercy. I am but a girl, and alone. It is true I am your wife by law, but the change has come so suddenly that I am yet dazed. I appeal to you as a gentleman."

He stared into my face, scarcely comprehending all my meaning.

"You would bar me without? You forbid me entrance?"

"Would you seek to enter against my wish?"

"But you are my wife; that you will not deny! What will be said, thought, if I go elsewhere?"

"Monsieur, save for Hugo Chevet, none in this company know the story of that marriage, or why I am here. What I ask brings no stain upon you. 'Tis not that I so dislike you, monsieur, but I am the daughter of Pierre la Chesnayne, and 'tis not in my blood to yield to force. It will be best to yield me respect and consideration."

"You are a sly wench," he said, laughing unpleasantly, "but it may be best that I give you your own way for this once. There is time enough in which to teach you my power. And so you shut the tent to me, fair lady, in spite of your pledge to Holy church. Ah, well! there are storms a plenty between here and St. Ignace, and you will become lonely enough in the wilderness to welcome me. One kiss, and I leave you."

"No, monsieur."

His eyes were ugly.

"You refuse that! Mon Dieu! Do you think I play? I will have the kiss—or more."

Will the girl wife win this opening battle with her wits—she has no other defense—or must she succumb to the strength and brutality of Cassion?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DESERVED TO KEEP HIS LIFE

Hunted Boar Showed Much Cleverness in Making His Escape When Hard Pressed by Pursuer.

The boar is a terrible enemy, and also an alarmingly agile one. An English sportsman tells of a splendid escape made by one of these creatures in India.

This boar, which had been hard pressed, galloped into a nullah, a very sharp, deep cut, more like a narrow chasm than a ravine. Down this, along the bottom of it, he raced, followed by a man on a swift horse.

The banks on each side overhanging the boar were six feet or more in height. Suddenly the creature turned a sharp corner, which hid him from view. Then, by a tremendous effort he scaled the bank and gained the top.

He turned short around, leaped the entire width of the nullah, and landed safely on the other side, clearing both horse and rider as he jumped, save for the man's pith helmet which he knocked off. He had escaped by a narrow margin.

LOOK MORE TO THE FUTURE

Mother's Vision Sometimes Too Limited, Is the Opinion of Writer in Leading Magazine.

Why do so many mothers fail? Is it not because they lack imagination? Because they cannot see the effect of their training on their children's later life? They have fixed rules to fit present circumstances. Their discipline is for today; none of it has reference to the future. If mothers had a little more vision, they would not try to govern their children to suit parental convenience, but they would let the youngsters be themselves. A mother should be able to see the man in the child, as the gardener sees the bush with its blossoms in the tiny sprout; and she should care for her children as he cares for his plants—not trying to twist them into unnatural shapes but providing the proper conditions for them to develop according to their nature.

Help your child to develop judgment rather than compel him to obey arbitrary rules. The arbitrary formulas of conduct you manufacture for him today may not help him in the least in his later relationships. When your son grows to maturity he will not be surrounded with the same conditions that made up the environment of his childhood. He will perhaps go to new places and come in contact with new people. Even if he does not leave his native town, he will have to face new conditions; for his town will change with the times. His city will not harbor the same ideas that prevailed in his youth. Men will think differently, and he will have to keep up with the procession. Are you preparing him to meet the tests of life that will come to him when he is a man? Are you preparing your daughter to be a better mother than you are?—Mother's Magazine.

Salmon of Fast Color.

And in this connection comes a story, which is fairly well authenticated, of how one of the salmon kings started his fortune in the fish industry on the basis of the then despised light-colored salmon. This man had put up his cannery at a location past which the fish came in great numbers on their way in to spawn. He was right in his selection of a site and the salmon were caught in vast quantities. They were all, however, of the light pink variety, and the fisherman was in despair. At that time no light-colored salmon had been shipped and the demand everywhere was for salmon of an almost red hue. The man canned his catch and sold it by means of a label which implied that it was the only sanitary fish on the market. The label read: "This salmon is warranted not to turn red in the can." The most of the catch went to the southern states, and the drummers selling it did their business so well that in many of the cities of that locality you can hardly sell a red salmon. The people think it is spoiled, and has, therefore, turned red in the can.—Christian Herald.

An Effective Mask.

"Such a lot of things happened this afternoon, dear," said Mrs. Youngbride to her husband. "I complained to Norah about the stove not being blackened and she put on her things and left. Then I decided to black the stove myself, and right in the midst of it who should call but Mrs. De Style."

"What in the world did you do?"

"I just put some more blackening on my face, went to the door and told her I wasn't in. And off she went, saying she would call again."—Boston Transcript.

Saliva and the Emotions.

The influence of fear upon the flow of saliva has long been known. The dry mouth of the nervous person called upon to speak in public is an example. In India the effect of fear in stopping the flow of saliva was at one time used in finding the guilty person when several were suspected of committing a crime. All who were suspected had to chew the consecrated rice and after a given time spit it out upon a leaf of the sacred fig tree. If anyone put forth the rice in a dry state, that was taken as proof that fear of being discovered had stopped his saliva from flowing. He was regarded as guilty of the crime.—Walter B. Cannon, M. D., in the Youth's Companion.

Explained.

"Age is a good thing in wine, but a bad thing in women. Now, why?"

"Because while you can't put it down in one, you have to put up with it in the other."

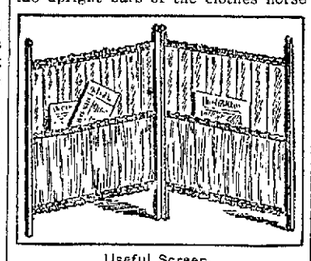
HAS TWO PURPOSES

COMBINATION OF SCREEN AND NEWSPAPER RACK.

Easily Made and the Cost Is Comparatively Nothing—Can Be Draped With Silk Remnants If They Are at Hand.

A very charming little screen can be prepared from a small two-fold clothes horse that can be purchased at a very slight cost, and we give a sketch of a novel one that serves the purpose of a newspaper rack as well.

The screen is draped with soft silk, the upright bars of the clothes horse



Useful Screen.

painted with enamel to match it. Enamel of almost any shade of color may be purchased for a trifle, in small tins, together with a brush for putting it on, and one small tin will be sufficient for this purpose.

Both sides of the horse are draped with silk which is arranged in plaits and gathered into a tiny frill at the top and bottom.

The silk is fastened to the upper and lower bars with tacks and over the tacks narrow braid is fastened on with fancy brass-headed nails driven in close together.

The pockets for the newspapers cover the lower half of the screen and they are made with the same silk that had been used for covering the screen.

The upright bars of the horse are finished off at the upper ends with small brass balls, which may be procured from almost any hardware store at a trifling cost.

TWO STYLES HAVE CHARM

Flower-Decked Millinery and the New Petticoats Win the Admiration of All.

Summer would not be summer without the flower-decked hat, but the notion rarely lasts longer except on the large picture hat of leghorn, crin, or hemp, which completes the June bridesmaid's costume or the summer beauty's dainty frock. This season, however, there is a strong indication that flowers will play more than their ordinary role in summer millinery. The medium-brimmed, rather stiff-tailored hat, with its upstanding bouquet of vari-colored blossoms, so popular some years back, is being noticed here and there; one see, also, a number of flower turbans; flower crowns are favored with certain costumes, and wreaths are quite popular. The flower-stenciled hats are very well liked indeed. Ribbon, too, is smart for trimming, and ostrich, in the form of fringe and fancies, is a popular trimming.

The new petticoats are truly delicious with their full ruches round the hem, the most elegant, destined for wear under the gossamer summer frocks that are coming, being lightly wired half way up the skirt to give that billowy aspect of movement that is as refreshing as a breeze on a hot summer's day.

TURN AGAIN TO PATCHWORK

Old Fashion Is Being Revived—Scrim as a Material for the Curtains.

Piecing the old-fashioned patchwork quilt is again a popular occupation. Nursery quilts are made of heavy cotton or linen sketched with designs to be worked with floss, Mother Goose figures being favorites. Simple patterns done in blue and white or rose and white chambray are chosen for boys' rooms. The mystic rose design, now popular, calls for a pale pink calico, a rose shade, a rich red and the right shade of green for foliage. The morning-glory pattern of rose and French blue calico, is also a favorite. The "four patches" calls for a white background dotted with tiny pink rosebuds. For a colonial bed the old log cabin design is chosen.

Loosely woven gray scrim, which is inexpensive, would make extremely good-looking curtains for your living room or library. Use the selvage as a finish for the sides and across the bottom; hemstitch a two-inch hem. An unusual way to decorate the curtains is to embroider a stencil pattern in greens and bronze. A quaint foliage pattern would give the right effect. Place the stencil on the curtains, and with a pencil mark the pattern. By holding the pencil in an upright position and following the cut line of the stencil board, the outline can be readily traced. Simple, sketchy stitches should be used for the embroidery, as a light shadowy effect is desired. Another unique color combination is dull silver and orange; then when the light shines through the curtains the embroidery will emit a bright bit of color. This sort of curtain will look especially well in a room where blue is the dominating color.

SUGGESTIONS OF FALL HERE



This fall suit of navy blue serge has a box-plaited skirt with a plain gore on the side. Medium length jacket with set-in pockets. Collars and cuffs of white silk poplin. The coat is piped with white poplin, white pearl buttons are used on pockets and sleeves. One large white button closing medium-width belt.

SILKS THAT ARE FAVORED

Quite a Variety of Different Materials Have Their Followers This Season.

Taffetas, crepes, grossgrains, failles and satins are the favored fabrics, especially black satin. Taffeta, with its high luster and both soft and very slightly stiffened finish, has manifold uses. It is exactly suited to the distended, flounced and frilly gown of today. Summer taffetas include stripes, checks, small mayflower blossoms and pompadour bouquets in subdued colorings that make up well alone or in frilled or distended pannier styles, with a shirt of plain silk, chiffon accordionplaited, mousseline embroidered and so on. Light gray, champagne, old rose and French blue shades are smart.

For elaborate evening gowns, tulle, net or mousseline and taffeta are worked up together with metal embroidery or metal embroidered lace applied, and the result is exquisite. Silver or gold cloth skirts are made with overdresses of plain or printed taffeta. Gray taffeta with pompadour bouquets is combined with old blue mousseline.

A late idea for the use of taffeta is a set of short directoire cape and hat to match. The hat is of taffeta or much trimmed with the silk, and the short cape is edged with a tiny plaited ruffle, has a turnover collar and is draped on the shoulders. Longer capes or wraps in light shades of taffeta, faille, gros de Londres, etc., are worn in the evening. Some new printed taffetas have an inch or two-inch stripe in a cashmere design on a neutral ground. Others have simple lines of different lengths, geometrical in effect. Broche satin in rose designs with foliage are on satin. Foulards in polka dots, rings, single blossoms, pompadour effects, mayflowers and spring blossoms, such as clover, buttercups, etc. are stunning designs. Foulard is cool, durable and very attractive as a summer silk.

Tinsel woven crepes, made up with cloth of gold or silver, make elegant evening costumes. A new crepe swansdown is as silky and downy as one can imagine. Just a little crepey, with the silky down finish that gives it a wonderful effect made up alone or with a satin taffeta, chiffon, etc.

Wraps of Silk.

Wraps of taffetas in delicate evening shades, as well as those which offer dark blue, black, gay, brown and green, are very smart. Not more so, however, than the cape wraps made of dark blue serge and black satin, while capes in army gray or of any of the colored cloths used for foreign officers' capes are most recherche.

Black satin is making its bow as a fabric for separate coat, jacket and wrap wear.

A number have been noticed during the week, worn with costumes of different mold. It is thought the separate box coat of black taffeta or satin will be quite modish for this season's usage.

Fitted Veil.

A veil, designed by a Boston woman, has a neckband forming the low-ereage. This is fastened in the back with a clasp and prevents the veil from bunching.

Embroidered Chiffon.

Chiffon embroidered in self color or contracting color in large flowers is much used in combination with plain taffeta or crepe for afternoon frocks.

PLANTS FOR WINDOW BOXES

Many Are Available, and There Is Little Excuse for Not Having One of the Boxes.

Begonias are admirable plants for growing in window boxes. The foliage of all begonias is attractive, but especially so are the beautifully marked leaves of the Rex variety. The beefsteak, Gloire de Lorraine and other varieties may be expected to grow well and to flower under suitable conditions.

Ferns in variety are available for the window box and may be selected at any florist's to suit the taste of the grower, but dwarf varieties are better suited for the room available. Ferns may be grown with begonias satisfactorily. Both require a temperature lower than the average living room.

Coleus is another group of plants that may be grown in a window box, but they must have sun. The leaves of these plants have a wide range of colors and markings as well as of size and shape. They must have a warmer atmosphere than the plants already mentioned, a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees at night being desirable. The mealy bug is often quite troublesome on coleus.

For an upright plant growing a foot or eighteen inches high aspidistra is satisfactory. The leaves of this plant grow in somewhat the same manner as garden flags, but there are varieties with variegated leaves as well as those with green leaves.

The Golf Helmet.

There is a new model of golf cap which much resembles a policeman's helmet and has a little patent kid chin strap. The material is linen or satin and it is covered over with a hand-made fishnet. The front is decorated with an embroidered applique

Child's Frock.

Natural colored pongee trimmed with brown wash silk is an excellent combination for a child's frock.



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RATHER ROUGH ON TOMPKINS

Girls Might at Least Have Chosen Some Other Tune for Their First Rendition.

Mr. Tompkins is a hard-working man at his trade as a shoemaker. By laboring early and late he managed to earn enough to educate and dress his two daughters very well.

Now, he was so proud of these girls that at last he bought them a piano. A few days after the arrival of the instrument a friend saw him.

"Hello, Tompkins!" he said ;"and how did the piano go off?"

"Beautifully, Smith," replied the shoemaker, "the girls were as grateful as possible, and it's fine to hear them singing and playing. But what do you suppose was the very first tune they learned?"

"Dunno, I'm sure," was the friend's reply.

"'Everybody Works but Father,'" said Tompkins mournfully. — Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Magic Washing Stick

"The Magic Washing Stick is just fine. It did just what you said it would do, and the clothes were so nice and white with all that hard rubbing left off," writes Mrs. Sarah Goodale, Preston, Texas. The Magic Washing stick is not a soap nor a washing powder. Fifteen washings 25c. Sold by all grocers everywhere. **Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Co.**, Milwaukee, Wis., Distributors.—Adv.

New French Army Helmet.

Sixty-four operations are necessary in making one of the steel helmets that the French soldiers wear. The first step, says Pearson's Magazine, is stamping out disks from great sheets of steel. A machine that exerts a pressure of one hundred and fifty tons, and can cut out five thousand disks a day, does that work.

Each disk is placed under a shaping machine, which presses the disk into the form of a helmet with a broad rim. Polishing and cutting machines remove all irregularities in the helmet, after which holes are punched in the crown—some for ventilation purposes, others for fastening on the regimental crest.

Each helmet is cleaned and dipped in a special mixture that makes it a dull, inconspicuous bluish gray. A lining and leather chin straps are then fastened on, and the helmet is complete. Since the French troops have begun to wear helmets the number of deaths from wounds in the head has decreased to a remarkable extent.

Reminder of Famous Jester.

In Braunschweig, a quaint old German town, is pointed out the building—still used as a bakeshop—where Till Eulenspiegel, famous as a jester in the fourteenth century, worked as a boy. Many who have listened to the musical composition, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," which enshrines his name, have never associated this with the merry baker boy of Braunschweig. He is credited with having made many little gingerbread owls and monkeys, which he gave away to children. The shop at No. 11 Backerlint still does a thriving business—or did prior to war times.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

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Beyond the Frontier

A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

By RANDALL PARRISH

SYNOPSIS.

—5—

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is among conspirators at her uncle's house. Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle. D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness. The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her to Cassion and bidden her to see D'Artigny again. In Quebec Adele visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings D'Artigny to her. She tells him her story and he vows to release her from the bargain with Cassion. D'Artigny leaves promising to see her at the dance. Cassion escorts Adele to the hall. She meets the governor, La Barre, and hears him warn the commissaire against D'Artigny. D'Artigny's ticket to the ball has been recalled, but he gains entrance by the window. Adele informs him of the governor's words to Cassion. For her eavesdropping at the ball Adele is reported by the governor to marry Cassion at once and to accompany him to the Illinois country. He summons Chevet and directs that he attend them on the journey. While leave in the boats, Adele's future depending on the decision of D'Artigny, whom she now knows she loves. Cassion and D'Artigny have words. Uncle Chevet for the first time warns that his niece is an heiress, and begins to suspect Cassion's motive.

A man marries a girl against her will. She determines to be his wife only in name, and, though associated with him constantly in a company of rough men in the wilderness, plans to keep her maidenhood until death parts them. Commissionaire Cassion is equally determined to enjoy matrimony to the fullest. Their first clash is described in this installment.

Commissionaire Cassion accuses his bride of intimacy with Rene d'Artigny. This she indignantly denies, but expresses a fear for the young man's safety.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

"You appear greatly concerned over his safety."

"Not at all; so far as I have ever heard the Sieur d'Artigny has heretofore proven himself quite capable of sustaining his own part. 'Tis more like I am concerned for you."

"For me? You fool! Why, I was a swordsman when that lad was at



We Left Him With the Pere, and I Did Not Even Glance Back.

his mother's knee." He laughed, but with ugly gleam of teeth. "Sacre! I hate such play acting. But enough of quarrel now; there is sufficient time ahead to bring you to your senses, and a knowledge of who is your master. Hugo Chevet, come here."

My uncle climbed the bank, his rifle in hand, with face still bloated and red from the drink of the night before. Behind him appeared the slender black-robed figure of the Jesuit, his eyes eager with curiosity. It was sight of the latter which caused Cassion to moderate his tone of command.

"You will go with Chevet," he said, pointing to the fire among the trees, "until I can talk to you alone."

"A prisoner?"

"No; a guest," sarcastically, "but do not overstep the courtesy."

We left him in conversation with the pere, and I did not even glance back. Chevet breathed heavily, and I caught the mutter of his voice. "What meaneth all this chatter?" he asked gruffly. "Must you two quarrel so soon?"

"Why not?" I retorted. "The man bears me no love; 'tis but gold he thinks about."

"Gold!" he stopped and slapped his thighs. "'Tis precious little of that he will ever see then."

"And why not? Was not my father a land owner?"

"Ay! till the king took it."

"Then even you do not know the truth. I am glad to learn that, for I have dreamed that you sold me to this coxcomb for a share of the spoils."

"What? a share of the spoils! Bah! I am no angel, girl, nor pretend to a virtue more than I possess. There is truth in the thought that I might benefit by your marriage to Monsieur Cassion, and, by my faith, I see no wrong in that. Have you not cost me heavily in these years? Why should I not seek for you a husband of worth in these colonies? Wherefore is that a crime? Were you my own daughter I could do no less, and this man is not ill to look upon, a fair-spoken gallant, a friend of La Barre's, chosen by him for special service—"

"And with influence in the fur trade."

"All the better that," he continued obstinately. "Why should a girl object if her husband be rich?"

"But he is not rich," I said plainly, looking straight into his eyes. "He is no more than a penniless adventurer; an actor playing a part assigned him by the governor; while you and I do the same. Listen, Monsieur Chevet, the property at St. Thomas is mine by legal right, and it was to gain possession that this wretch sought my hand."

"Your legal right?"

"Ay, restored by the king in special order."

"It is not true; I had the records searched by a lawyer, Monsieur Gautier of St. Anne."

I gave a gesture of indignation.

"A country advocate at whom those in authority would laugh. I tell you what I say is true; the land was restored, and the fact is known to La Barre and to Cassion. It is this fact which has caused all our troubles. I overheard talk last night between the governor and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Dulguard—you know him?"

Chevet nodded, his interest stirred.

"They thought themselves alone, and were laughing at the success of their trick. I was hidden behind the heavy curtains at the window, and every word they spoke reached my ears. Then they sent for Cassion."

"But where is the paper?"

"I did not learn; they have it hidden, no doubt, awaiting the proper time to produce it. But there is such a document; La Barre explained that clearly, and the reason why he wished Cassion to marry me. They were all three talking when an accident happened, which led to my discovery."

"Ah! and so that was what hurried the wedding, and sent me on this wild wilderness chase. They would bury me in the woods—sacre!—"

"Hush now—Cassion has left the canoe already, and we can talk of this later. Let us seem to suspect nothing."

This was the first meal of many eaten together along the river bank in the course of our long journey, yet the recollection of that scene rises before my memory now with peculiar vividness. Cassion had divided us into groups, and, from where I had found resting place, with a small flat rock for table, I was enabled to see the others scattered to the edge of the bank, and thus learned for the first time the character of those with whom I was destined to companion on the long journey. There were but four of us in that first group, which included Pere Allouez, a silent man, fingering his cross, and barely touching food. His face under the black cowl was drawn, and creased by strange lines, and his eyes burned with vagueness. If I had ever dreamed of him as one to whom I might turn for counsel, the thought instantly vanished as our glances met.

A soldier and two Indians served us, while their companions, divided into two groups, were gathered at the other extremity of the ridge, the soldiers under discipline of their own underofficers, and the Indians watched over by Sieur D'Artigny, who rested, however, slightly apart, his gaze on the broad river. Never once while I observed did he turn and glance my way. I counted the men, as I endeavored to eat, scarcely heeding the few words exchanged by those about me. The Indians numbered ten, including their chief, whom Cassion named Altuda. Chevet named them as Algonquins from the Ottawa, treacherous rascals enough, yet with expert knowledge of watercraft.

Altudah was a tall savage, wrapped in gaudy blanket, his face rendered sinister and repulsive by a scar the full length of his cheek, yet he spoke French fairly well, and someone said that he had three times made journey to Mackinac, and knew the waterways. There were 24 soldiers, including a sergeant and corporal, of the regiment of Picardy; active fellows enough, and accustomed to the frontier, although they gave small evidence of discipline, and their uniforms were in shocking condition. The sergeant was a heavily built, stocky man, but the others were rather undersized, and of little spirit. The same thought must have been in the minds of others, for the expression on Monsieur Cassion's face was not pleasant as he stared about.

"Chevet," he exclaimed disgustedly, "did ever you see a worse selection for wilderness travel than La Barre has given us? Cast your eyes down the line yonder; by my faith! there is not a real man among them."

Chevet, who had been growling to himself, with scarce a thought other than the food before him, lifted his eyes and looked.

"No worse than all the scum. De Baugis had no better with him, and La Salle led a gang of outcasts. With right leadership you can make them do men's work. 'Tis no kid-glove job you have, Monsieur Cassion."

The insulting indifference of the old fur trader's tone surprised the commissaire, and he exhibited resentment:

"You are overly free with your comments, Hugo Chevet. When I wish advice I will ask it."

"And in the woods I do not always wait to be asked," returned the older man, lighting his pipe, and calmly puffing out the blue smoke. "Though it is likely enough you will be asking for it before you journey many leagues further."

"You are under my orders."

"So La Barre said, but the only duty he gave me was to watch over Adele here. He put no shackle on my tongue. You have chosen your course?"

"Yes, up the Ottawa."

"I suppose so, although that boy yonder could lead you a shorter passage."

"How learned you that?"

"By talking with him in Quebec. He even sketched me a map of the route he traveled with La Salle. You knew it not?"

"'Twas of no moment, for my orders bid me go by St. Ignace. Yet it might be well to question him and the chief also." He turned to the nearest soldier. "Tell the Algonquin, Altudah, to come here, and Sieur d'Artigny."

They approached together, two specimens of the frontier as different as could be pictured, and stood silent, fronting Cassion, who looked at them frowning, and in no pleasant humor. The eyes of the younger man sought my face for an instant, and the swift glance gave harsher note to the commissaire's voice.

"We will reload the canoes here for the long voyage," he said brusquely. "The sergeant will have charge of that, but both of you will be in the leading boat, and will keep well in advance of the others. Our course is by way of the Ottawa. You know that stream, Altudah?"

The Indian bowed his head gravely and extended one hand beneath the scarlet fold of his blanket.

"Five time, monsieur."

"How far to the west, chief?"

"To place call Green Bay."

Cassion turned his eyes on D'Artigny, a slight sneer curling his lips.

"And you?" he asked coldly.

"But one journey, monsieur, along the Ottawa and the lakes," was the quiet answer, "and that three years ago, yet I scarce think I would go astray. 'Tis not a course easily forgotten."

"And beyond Green Bay?"

"I have been to the mouth of the great river."

"You!" in surprise. "Were you of that party?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"And you actually reached the sea—the salt water?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Saint Anne! I never half believed the tale true, nor do I think overmuch of your word for it. But let that go. Chevet here tells me you know a shorter journey to the Illinois?"

"Not by canoe, monsieur. I followed Sieur de la Salle by forest trail to the straits, and planned to return that way, but 'tis a foot journey."

"What will be your course from Green Bay?"

"Along the west shore, monsieur; it is dangerous only by reason of storms."

"And the distance?"

"From St. Ignace?"

"Ay! from St. Ignace! What distance lies between there and this Fort St. Louis on the Illinois?"

"'Twill be but a venture, monsieur, but I think 'tis held at a hundred and fifty leagues."

"Of wilderness?"

"When I passed that way—yes; they tell me now the Jesuits have mission station at Green Bay, and there may be fur traders in Indian villages beyond."

"No chance to procure supplies?"

"Only scant rations of corn from the Indians."

"Your report is in accordance with my instructions and maps, and no doubt is correct. That will be all. Take two more men in your boat and depart at once. We shall follow immediately."

CHAPTER VIII.

I Defy Cassion.

Our progress was slow against the swift current of the St. Lawrence, and we kept close to the overhanging bank, following the guidance of the leading canoe. We were the second in line, and no longer overcrowded, so that I had ample room to rest at ease upon a pile of blankets, and gaze about me with interest on the changing scene.

Ahead of us, now sweeping around the point like a wild bird, amid a smother of spray, appeared the advance canoe. As it disappeared I could distinguish D'Artigny at the stern, his coat off, his hands grasping a paddle. Above the point once more and in smoother water, I was aware that he turned and looked back, shading his eyes from the sun. I could not but wonder what he thought, what possible suspicion had come to him, regarding my presence in the company. In some manner I must keep him away from Cassion—ay, and from Chevet—until opportunity came from me to first communicate with him.

Insensibly my head rested back against the pile of blankets, the glint of sunshine along the surface of the water vanished as my lashes fell, and, before I knew it, I slept soundly. I awoke with the sun in the western sky, so low down as to peep at me through the upper branches of trees lining the bank. Behind us stretched a space of straight water, and one canoe was close, while the second was barely visible along a curve of the shore. Ahead, however, the river appeared vacant, the leading boat having vanished around a wooded bend. My eyes met those of Cassion, and the sight of him instantly restored me to a recollection of my plan—nothing could be gained by open warfare. I permitted my lips to smile, and noted instantly the change of expression in his face.

"I have slept well, monsieur," I said pleasantly, "for I was very tired."

"'Tis the best way on a boat voyage," assuming his old manner, "but now the day is nearly done."

As we skirted the extremity of shore I saw the opening in the woods, and the gleam of a cheerful fire amid green grass. The advance canoe swung half hidden amid the overhanging roots of a huge pine tree, and the men were busily at work ashore. As we nosed into the bank, our sharp bow was grasped by wailing Indians and drawn safely ashore. I reached my feet, stiffened, and scarcely able to move my limbs, but determined to land without aid of Cassion, whose passage forward was blocked by Chevet's huge bulk. As my weight rested on the edge of the canoe, D'Artigny swung down from behind the chief, and extended his hand.

"A slight spring," he said, "and you land with dry feet; good! now let me lift you—so."

I had but the instant; I knew that, for I heard Cassion cry out something just behind me, and, surprised as I was by the sudden appearance of D'Artigny, I yet realized the necessity for swift speech.

"Monsieur," I whispered. "Do not talk, but listen. You would serve me?"

"Ay!"

"Then ask nothing, and above all do not quarrel with Cassion. I will tell you everything the moment I can see you safely alone. Until then do not seek me. I have your word?"

He did not answer, for the commissaire grasped my arm, and thrust himself in between us, his action so swift that the impact of his body thrust D'Artigny back a step. I saw the hand of the younger man close on the knife hilt at his belt, but was quick enough to avert the hot words burning his lips.

"A bit rough, Monsieur Cassion," I cried, laughing merrily, even as I released my arm. "Why so much haste? I was near falling, and it was but courtesy which led the Sieur d'Artigny to extend me his hand. It does not please me for you to be ever seeking a quarrel."

There must have been that in my face which cooled him, for his hand fell, and his thin lips curled into sarcastic smile.

"If I seemed hasty," he exclaimed, "it was more because I was blocked by that boor of a Chevet yonder, and it angered me to have this young gamecock ever at hand to push in. What think you you were employed for, fellow—an esquire of dames? Was there not work enough in the camp yonder, that you must be testing your fancy graces every time a boat lands?"

There was no mild look in D'Artigny's eyes as he fronted him, yet he held his temper, recalling my plea, no doubt, and I hastened to step between and furnish him excuse for silence.

"Surely you do wrong to blame the young man, monsieur, as but for his aid I would have slipped yonder. There is no cause for hard words, nor do I thank you for making me a subject of quarrel. Is it my tent they erect yonder?"

"Ay," there was little graciousness to the tone, for the man had the nature of a bully. "'Twas my thought that it be brought for your use; and if Monsieur d'Artigny will consent to stand aside, it will give me pleasure to escort you thither."

The younger man's eyes glanced from the other's face into mine, as though seeking reassurance. His hat was instantly in his hand, and he stepped backward, bowing low.

"The wish of the lady is sufficient," he said quietly, and then stood again erect, facing Cassion. "Yet," he added slowly, "I would remind monsieur that while I serve him as a guide, it is as a volunteer, and I am also an officer of France."

"Of France? Pah! of the renegade La Salle."

"France has no more loyal servant, Monsieur Cassion, in all this western land—nor is he renegade, for he holds the Illinois at the king's command."

"Hold it—yes; under Frontenac, but not now."

"We will not quarrel over words, yet not even in Quebec was it claimed that higher authority than La Barre's had led to recall. Louis had never interfered, and it is De Tonty, and not De Baugis who is in command at St. Louis by royal order. My right to respect of rank is clearer than your own, monsieur, so I beg you curb your temper."

"You threaten me?"

"No; we who live in the wilderness do not talk, we act. I obey your orders, do your will, on this expedition, but as a man, not a slave. In all else we stand equal, and I accept insult from no living man. 'Tis well that you know this, monsieur."

The hat was back upon his head, and he had turned away before Cassion found answering speech.

"Mon Dieu! I'll show the pup who is the master," he muttered. "Let him disobey once, and I'll stretch his dainty form as I would an Indian cur."

"Monsieur," I said, drawing his attention to my presence. "'Tis of no



Before I Knew It I Slept Soundly.

interest to me your silly quarrel with Sieur d'Artigny. I am weary with the boat journey, and would rest until food is served."

I walked beside him among the trees, and across the patch of grass to where the tent stood against a background of rock. D'Artigny had disappeared, although I glanced about in search for him, as Cassion drew aside the tent flap, and peered within. He appeared pleased at the way in which his orders had been executed.

"'Tis very neat, indeed, monsieur," I said pleasantly, glancing inside. "I owe you my thanks."

"'Twas brought for my own use," he confessed, encouraged by my graciousness, "for, as you know, I had no previous warning that you were to be of our party. Please step within."

I did so, yet turned instantly to prevent his following me. Already I had determined on my course of action, and now the time had come for me to speak him clearly; yet now that I had definite purpose in view it was no part of my game to anger the man.

"Monsieur," I said soberly "I must beg your mercy. I am but a girl, and alone. It is true I am your wife by law, but the change has come so suddenly that I am yet dazed. I appeal to you as a gentleman."

He stared into my face, scarcely comprehending all my meaning.

"You would bar me without? You forbid me entrance?"

"Would you seek to enter against my wish?"

"But you are my wife; that you will not deny! What will be said, thought, if I go elsewhere?"

"Monsieur, save for Hugo Chevet, none in this company know the story of that marriage, or why I am here. What I ask brings no stain upon you. 'Tis not that I so dislike you, monsieur, but I am the daughter of Pierre la Chesnayne, and 'tis not in my blood to yield to force. It will be best to yield me respect and consideration."

"You are a sly wench," he said, laughing unpleasantly, "but it may be best that I give you your own way for this once. There is time enough in which to teach you my power. And so you shut the tent to me, fair lady, in spite of your pledge to Holy church. Ah, well! there are storms a plenty between here and St. Ignace, and you will become lonely enough in the wilderness to welcome me. One kiss, and I leave you."

"No, monsieur."

His eyes were ugly.

"You refuse that! Mon Dieu! Do you think I play? I will have the kiss—or more."

Will the girl wife win this opening battle with her wits—she has no other defense—or must she succumb to the strength and brutality of Cassion?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DESERVED TO KEEP HIS LIFE

Hunted Boar Showed Much Cleverness in Making His Escape When Hard Pressed by Pursuer.

The boar is a terrible enemy, and also an alarmingly agile one. An English sportsman tells of a splendid escape made by one of these creatures in India.

This boar, which had been hard pressed, galloped into a nullah, a very sharp, deep cut, more like a narrow chasm than a ravine. Down this, along the bottom of it, he raced, followed by a man on a swift horse.

The banks on each side overhanging the boar were six feet or more in height. Suddenly the creature turned a sharp corner, which hid him from view. Then, by a tremendous effort he scaled the bank and gained the top.

He turned short around, leaped the entire width of the nullah, and landed safely on the other side, clearing both horse and rider as he jumped, save for the man's pith helmet which he knocked off. He had escaped by a narrow margin.

LOOK MORE TO THE FUTURE

Mother's Vision Sometimes Too Limited, Is the Opinion of Writer in Leading Magazine.

Why do so many mothers fail? Is it not because they lack imagination? Because they cannot see the effect of their training on their children's later life? They have fixed rules to fit present circumstances. Their discipline is for today; none of it has reference to the future. If mothers had a little more vision, they would not try to govern their children to suit parental convenience, but they would let the youngsters be themselves. A mother should be able to see the man in the child, as the gardener sees the bush with its blossoms in the tiny sprout; and she should care for her children as he cares for his plants—not trying to twist them into unnatural shapes but providing the proper conditions for them to develop according to their nature.

Help your child to develop judgment rather than compel him to obey arbitrary rules. The arbitrary formulas of conduct you manufacture for him today may not help him in the least in his later relationships. When your son grows to maturity he will not be surrounded with the same conditions that made up the environment of his childhood. He will perhaps go to new places and come in contact with new people. Even if he does not leave his native town, he will have to face new conditions; for his town will change with the times. His city will not harbor the same ideas that prevailed in his youth. Men will think differently, and he will have to keep up with the procession. Are you preparing him to meet the tests of life that will come to him when he is a man? Are you preparing your daughter to be a better mother than you are?—Mother's Magazine.

Salmon of Fast Color.

And in this connection comes a story, which is fairly well authenticated, of how one of the salmon kings started his fortune in the fish industry on the basis of the then despised light-colored salmon. This man had put up his cannery at a location past which the fish came in great numbers on their way in to spawn. He was right in his selection of a site and the salmon were caught in vast quantities. They were all, however, of the light pink variety, and the fisherman was in despair. At that time no light-colored salmon had been shipped and the demand everywhere was for salmon of an almost red hue. The man canned his catch and sold it by means of a label which implied that it was the only sanitary fish on the market. The label read: "This salmon is warranted not to turn red in the can." The most of the catch went to the southern states, and the drummers selling it did their business so well that in many of the cities of that locality you can hardly sell a red salmon. The people think it is spoiled, and has, therefore, turned red in the can.—Christian Herald.

An Effective Mask.

"Such a lot of things happened this afternoon, dear," said Mrs. Youngbride to her husband. "I complained to Norah about the stove not being blackened and she put on her things and left. Then I decided to black the stove myself, and right in the midst of it who should call but Mrs. De-Style."

"What in the world did you do?"

"I just put some more blackening on my face, went to the door and told her I wasn't in. And off she went, saying she would call again."—Boston Transcript.

Saliva and the Emotions.

The influence of fear upon the flow of saliva has long been known. The dry mouth of the nervous person called upon to speak in public is an example. In India the effect of fear in stopping the flow of saliva was at one time used in finding the guilty person when several were suspected of committing a crime. All who were suspected had to chew the consecrated rice and after a given time spit it out upon a leaf of the sacred fig tree. If anyone put forth the rice in a dry state, that was taken as proof that fear of being discovered had stopped his saliva from flowing. He was regarded as guilty of the crime.—Walter B. Cannon, M. D., in the Youth's Companion.

Explained.

"Age is a good thing in wine, but a bad thing in women. Now, why?"

"Because while you can't put it down in one, you have to put up with it in the other."

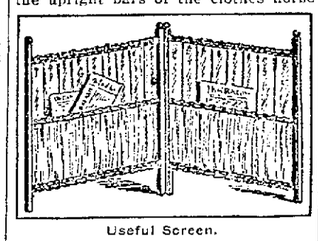
HAS TWO PURPOSES

COMBINATION OF SCREEN AND NEWSPAPER RACK.

Easily Made and the Cost Is Comparatively Nothing—Can Be Draped With Silk Remnants If They Are at Hand.

A very charming little screen can be prepared from a small two-fold clothes horse that can be purchased at a very slight cost, and we give a sketch of a novel one that serves the purpose of a newspaper rack as well.

The screen is draped with soft silk, the upright bars of the clothes horse



Useful Screen.

painted with enamel to match it. Enamel of almost any shade of color may be purchased for a trifle, in small tins, together with a brush for putting it on, and one small tin will be sufficient for this purpose.

Both sides of the horse are draped with silk which is arranged in plaits and gathered into a tiny frill at the top and bottom.

The silk is fastened to the upper and lower bars with tacks and over the tacks narrow braid is fastened on with fancy brass-headed nails driven in close together.

The pockets for the newspapers cover the lower half of the screen and they are made with the same silk that had been used for covering the screen.

The upright bars of the horse are finished off at the upper ends with small brass balls, which may be procured from almost any hardware store at a trifling cost.

TWO STYLES HAVE CHARM

Flower-Decked Millinery and the New Petticoats Win the Admiration of All.

Summer would not be summer without the flower-decked hat, but the notion rarely lasts longer except on the large picture hat of leghorn, crin, or hemp, which completes the June bridesmaid's costume or the summer beauty's dainty frock. This season, however, there is a strong indication that flowers will play more than their ordinary role in summer millinery. The medium-brimmed, rather stiff-tailored hat, with its upstanding bouquet of vari-colored blossoms, so popular some years back, is being noticed here and there; one see, also, a number of flower turbans; flower crowns are favored with certain costumes, and wreaths are quite popular. The flower-stenciled hats are very well liked indeed. Ribbon, too, is smart for trimming, and ostrich, in the form of fringe and fancies, is a popular trimming.

The new petticoats are truly delicious with their full ruches round the hem, the most elegant, destined for wear under the gossamer summer frocks that are coming, being lightly wired half way up the skirt to give that billowy aspect of movement that is as refreshing as a breeze on a hot summer's day.

TURN AGAIN TO PATCHWORK

Did Fashion Is Being Revived—Scrim as a Material for the Curtains.

Piecing the old-fashioned patchwork quilt is again a popular occupation. Nursery quilts are made of heavy cotton or linen sketched with designs to be worked with floss, Mother Goose figures being favorites. Simple patterns done in blue and white or rose and white chambray are chosen for boys' rooms. The mystic rose design, now popular, calls for a pale pink calico, a rose shade, a rich red and the right shade of green for foliage. The morning-glory pattern of rose and French blue calico, is also a favorite. The "four patches" calls for a white background dotted with tiny pink rosebuds. For a colonial bed the old log cabin design is chosen.

Loosely woven gray scrim, which is inexpensive, would make extremely good-looking curtains for your living room or library. Use the selvage as a finish for the sides and across the bottom; hemstitch a two-inch hem. An unusual way to decorate the curtains is to embroider a stencil pattern in greens and bronze. A quaint foliage pattern would give the right effect. Place the stencil on the curtains, and with a pencil mark the pattern. By holding the pencil in an upright position and following the cut line of the stencil board, the outline can be readily traced. Simple, sketchy stitches should be used for the embroidery, as a light shadowy effect is desired. Another unique color combination is dull silver and orange; then when the light shines through the curtains the embroidery will emit a bright bit of color. This sort of curtain will look especially well in a room where blue is the dominating color.

SUGGESTIONS OF FALL HERE



This fall suit of navy blue serge has a box-plaited skirt with a plain gore on the side. Medium length jacket with set-in pockets. Collars and cuffs of white silk poplin. The coat is piped with white poplin, white pearl buttons are used on pockets and sleeves. One large white button closing medium-width belt.

SILKS THAT ARE FAVORED

Quite a Variety of Different Materials Have Their Followers This Season.

Taffetas, crepes, grossgrains, failles and satins are the favored fabrics, especially black satin. Taffeta, with its high luster and both soft and very slightly stiffened finish, has manifold uses. It is exactly suited to the distended, flounced and frilly gown of today. Summer taffetas include stripes, checks, small mayflower blossoms and pompadour bouquets in subdued colorings that make up well alone or in frilled or distended pannier styles, with a shirt of plain silk, chiffon accordionplaited, mousseline embroidered and so on. Light gray, champagne, old rose and French blue shades are smart.

For elaborate evening gowns, tulle, net or mousseline and taffeta are worked up together with metal embroidery or metal embroidered lace applied, and the result is exquisite. Silver or gold cloth skirts are made with overdresses of plain or printed taffeta. Gray taffeta with pompadour bouquets is combined with old blue mousseline.

A late idea for the use of taffeta is a set of short directoire cape and hat to match. The hat is of taffeta or much trimmed with the silk, and the short cape is edged with a tiny plaited ruffle, has a turnover collar and is draped on the shoulders. Longer capes or wraps in light shades of taffeta, faille, gros de Londres, etc., are worn in the evening. Some new printed taffetas have an inch or two-inch stripe in a cashmere design on a neutral ground. Others have simple lines of different lengths, geometrical in effect. Broche satin in rose designs with foliage are on satin. Foulards in polka dots, rings, single blossoms, pompadour effects, mayflowers and spring blossoms, such as clover, buttercups, etc. are stunning designs. Foulard is cool, durable and very attractive as a summer silk.

Tinsel woven crepes, made up with cloth of gold or silver, make elegant evening costumes. A new crepe swansdown is as silky and downy as one can imagine. Just a little crepey, with the silky down finish that gives it a wonderful effect made up alone or with a satin taffeta, chiffon, etc.

Wraps of Silk.

Wraps of taffetas in delicate evening shades, as well as those which offer dark blue, black, gay, brown and green, are very smart. Not more so, however, than the cape wraps made of dark blue serge and black satin, while capes in army gray or of any of the colored cloths used for foreign officers' capes are most recherche.

Black satin is making its bow as a fabric for separate coat, jacket and wrap wear.

A number have been noticed during the week, worn with costumes of different mold. It is thought the separate box coat of black taffeta or satin will be quite modish for this season's usage.

Fitted Veil.

A veil, designed by a Boston woman, has a neckband forming the loweredge. This is fastened in the back with a clasp and prevents the veil from bunching.

Embroidered Chiffon.

Chiffon embroidered in self color or contracting color in large flowers is much used in combination with plain taffeta or crepe for afternoon frocks.

PLANTS FOR WINDOW BOXES

Many Are Available, and There Is Little Excuse for Not Having One of the Boxes.

Begonias are admirable plants for growing in window boxes. The foliage of all begonias is attractive, but especially so are the beautifully marked leaves of the Rex variety. The beefsteak, Gloire de Lorraine and other varieties may be expected to grow well and to flower under suitable conditions.

Ferns in variety are available for the window box and may be selected at any florist's to suit the taste of the grower, but dwarf varieties are better suited for the room available. Ferns may be grown with begonias satisfactorily. Both require a temperature lower than the average living room.

Coleus is another group of plants that may be grown in a window box, but they must have sun. The leaves of these plants have a wide range of colors and markings as well as of size and shape. They must have a warmer atmosphere than the plants already mentioned, a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees at night being desirable. The mealy bug is often quite troublesome on coleus.

For an upright plant growing a foot or eighteen inches high aspidistra is satisfactory. The leaves of this plant grow in somewhat the same manner as garden flags, but there are varieties with variegated leaves as well as those with green leaves.

The Golf Helmet.

There is a new model of golf cap which much resembles a policeman's helmet and has a little patent kid chin strap. The material is linen or satin and it is covered over with a hand-made fishnet. The front is decorated with an embroidered applique

Child's Frock.

Natural colored pongee trimmed with brown wash silk is an excellent combination for a child's frock.



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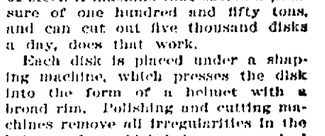
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RATHER ROUGH ON TOMPKINS

Girls Might at Least Have Chosen Some Other Tune for Their First Rendition.

Mr. Tompkins is a hard-working man at his trade as a shoemaker. By laboring early and late he managed to earn enough to educate and dress his two daughters very well.

Now, he was so proud of these girls that at last he bought them a piano. A few days after the arrival of the instrument a friend saw him.

"Hello, Tompkins!" he said; "and how did the piano go off?"

"Beautifully, Smith," replied the shoemaker, "the girls were as grateful as possible, and it's fine to hear them singing and playing. But what do you suppose was the very first tune they learned?"

"Dunno, I'm sure," was the friend's reply.

"'Everybody Works but Father,'" said Tompkins mournfully.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Magic Washing Stick

"The Magic Washing Stick is just fine. It did just what you said it would do, and the clothes were so nice and white with all that hard rubbing left off," writes Mrs. Sarah Goodale, Preston, Texas. The Magic Washing Stick is not a soap nor a washing powder. Fifteen washings 25c. Sold by all grocers everywhere. **Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Co.**, Milwaukee, Wis., Distributors.—Adv.

New French Army Helmet.

Sixty-four operations are necessary in making one of the steel helmets that the French soldiers wear. The first step, says Pearson's Magazine, is stamping out disks from great sheets of steel. A machine that exerts a pressure of one hundred and fifty tons, and can cut out five thousand disks a day, does that work.

Each disk is placed under a shaping machine, which presses the disk into the form of a helmet with a broad rim. Polishing and cutting machines remove all irregularities in the helmet, after which holes are punched in the crown—some for ventilation purposes, others for fastening on the regimental crest.

Each helmet is cleaned and dipped in a special mixture that makes it a dull, inconspicuous bluish gray. A lining and leather chin straps are then fastened on, and the helmet is complete. Since the French troops have begun to wear helmets the number of deaths from wounds in the head has decreased to a remarkable extent.

Reminder of Famous Jester.

In Braunschweig, a quaint old German town, is pointed out the building—still used as a bakeshop—where Till Eulenspiegel, famous as a jester in the fourteenth century, worked as a boy. Many who have listened to the musical composition, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," which enshrines his name, have never associated this with the merry baker boy of Braunschweig. He is credited with having made many little gingerbread owls and monkeys, which he gave away to children. The shop at No. 11 Backerlint still does a thriving business—or did prior to war times.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Wednesday, July 5, 1916.

Published by W. A. Drumb and A. B. Sutor.

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PEACE POLICY THE BEST.

A president of the United States would certainly have to be an artful dodger if he were able to satisfy all of the people of the country at a time like that which this country has been passing thru during the past two years. One faction wants the allies to be favored, another the Germans, and still another says that we should be strictly neutral, no matter what happens. Some of the people want war; war with anybody, just so we get into it at once and proceed to clean them up. Others want peace at any price, and are willing to get down onto their knees and grovel in order to keep out of trouble. Some of them want to see the Mexicons spakned, and spanked good and hard, and seem to be under the impression that it would be only a matter of a few days for us to go down there and administer a drubbing that they would remember for a long time.

We consider that the president has made a pretty good job of it. We have remained neutral enough up to the present time so that we have had no trouble with the old countries, a thing that is to be greately desired. America's citizenship is made up of such a conglomeration of foreigners that a war with any nation of the old country would put many of them in a position that would be anything but pleasant. If a man was ever a citizen or a native of a foreign country and still probably has many relatives over across the water, he cannot be blamed for having a love down in his heart for his native land. No matter how many years he may have been away from there, or under what conditions he left, still there is bound to be a spot down in his heart that forbids him to take up arms against his fatherland. This is no disgrace to him, for he would make a mighty poor citizen of this country if such was not the case.

Very few people who were born and reared in this country realize the state of mind of these foreign-born people, and the only way they can realize it is to imagine themselves to be living in one of the old countries, and for that country to have trouble with the United States, and then try to imagine themselves taking up arms against their home people. Putting their mind in this state will give them some idea of how our adopted citizens feel here, and give them a better understanding of condition in general.

Let us hope that President Wilson will continue to handle the matter the same in the future that he has in the past, and in time the air will clear up and the people of the world will settle down to their every day pursuits and in time will wonder what it was all about anyway.

LET THE AMERICAN CITIZEN STAND

Wisconsin State Journal—When the world is at peace and we have nothing more serious on our minds in this country than minding our own business, it does not bother us much when those who make a living out of politics choose sides and play that game. We do not mind it much if they call themselves Reds and Blues, or democrats and republicans. Nor do we care what tags or labels or uniforms they wear.

Just now, however, it is different. The country has been facing a crisis ever since the European war broke out. Our country is facing a crisis now, and our chief executive has more of our troubles on his mind than any President since the martyred Lincoln. He is doing everything in his power to preserve peace with honor.

Had he been a weak man and easily driven, we would have had an army of occupation in Mexico when war was declared in Europe. For powerful American interests went the limit in trying to force an invasion of Mexico in order to make profitable thei rconcessions. He is not representing a political party. He is representing the Americaan people. And now is now time for partisan play. The people are in no humor now to sit in the bleachers and watch the antics of political clowns, be they Democrats or Republicans.

This is no time for any citizen to be anything less than a patriotic American, whose patriotism is not limited to any smaller territory than the entire United States.

HUSTING'S VIEW

The nomination of C. E. Hughes, his personal statement, and the Republican platform are all things which the Democrats are ready to meet, declared Senator P. O. Husting.

"Let the people decide the issue. Let them decide whether they want to remove a president who has served them faithfully and well, and elect another in his place at the behest of organizations of alien sympathies, who appear to be more concerned about the welfare of foreign countries than they are about the welfare of their own," the Senator said.

"I think Mr. Hughes' statement on the American question is as vague as the Republican platform. He certainly has taken pains not to offend the German-American group, which claims to have nominated him.

"This is the gauntlet-thrown down to the Democratic party by an organization formed avowedly and solely for the purpose of punishing a president who has sought to protect the lives and rights of American citizens, and to reward a party which has subserviently yielded to the dictates of this organization, both as to its platform and its candidates.

KELLNER

Misses Delia and Louise La Parge and Mesdames Joe La Barge, Clarence Shearer and Alfred Mails spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Frank Eberhardt.

MONEY TO LOAN— I have money to loan on Wood County farms. See B. G. Chandos for particulars.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONFERENCE

There is hereby called a Democratic State Conference to be held in Plankinton Hall, Auditorium, in the City of Milwaukee, on Wednesday, July 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the office of United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said conference. Each county is entitled to one delegate for every 250 voters or fraction thereof, cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last general election.

The various county chairmen are requested to issue forthwith a call for a Democratic County Conference in their respective counties to select the delegates to said State Conference.

It is recommended that each precinct in the different counties be represented at such County Conference. By order fo the Democratic State Central Committee:

OTTO A. LA BUDDE, Chairman.
JOSEPH S. GUIDICE, Secretary.

A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES

A few days ago we read in the editorial page of an esteemed contemporary on the eastern side of the United States, and as the concluding lines of an article dealing most seriously with the high price of gasoline, these words: "It can only be hoped that the Federal Trade Commission will find a way to cheapen this fuel. We enofess that we do not see much prospect of success, but that will not prevent us from hoping." Was ever hope more forlorn than this? And yet the sample we have given here fairly represents the attitude, perhaps, of 50 per cent of all the dailies of the country in which we have found comment on the subject. Nothing better serves to illustrate the potency of a well-equipped and well-manned publicity department. The monopolists and manipulators of oil and its by-products, have, it must be confessed, succeeded marvelously in convincing the editors of the country that to hope for lower prices is to hope in vain.

How have they done this? By continually harping upon the point that, like everything else in the commodity line, the price of petroleum and of its products is regulated by the law of supply and demand. This argument was brought to the attention of The Christion Science Monitor, and, upon investigation, it found that, if the claim were sound, the price of gasoline should this year be very much lower than it was two years ago, instead of very much higher, because production of crude petroleum, from which gasoline is derived, was constantly increasing out of proportion to the demand. The oil interests had misintrepreted a report of the Secretary of the Interior so that it was made to back up their statement to the contrary. Examination of the report of this newspaper showed that Secretary Lane had found the production of crude oil to be increasing in much greater ratio than consumption.

But neither the Sherman law nor the law of economics, it seems, can hold the oil mnoopolists. They are a law unto thmeselves. Thus, John G. Milburn, of the Standard Oil Company of New Orleans, questioned the other day, said his company set its price by demnad and not by the cost He said that whenever there is a great demand for anything a much higher price can be asked than usual.

We see here that the Standard Oil companies, at least, have a method of charging for their products that has nothing whatever to do with the cost of production. The point is, that if you are in need of anything these corporations produce, or refine, or sell through their various kinds of agencies, or sub-corporations, their particular business is to find out how badly you need it, and then to charge you accordingly. As they treat the individual, of course, so they treat the public. It is none of the public's business what it costs to produce oil or to refine it or to market it. If the public wants and must have the oil or the gasoline than the monopolist in this line puts on all the price the public will bear. That is to say, using the language of the plain people, which is always expressive and to the point, the oil monopolists learn from the public how much it needs their commodities and "soaks" it accordingly.

The most remarkable thing about all this is that the public takes the continuous imposition so good-naturedly. Especially when it is the real owner of the oil fields.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE GASOLINE EXTORTION

Madison Democrat—Evidence that automobile garage owners in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and several other large cities in the United States are attempting to form a big combination for the handling of gasoline is in the hands of the federal trade commission. This was brought out at the hearing being held in connection with the commission's investigation into the increasing price of gasoline. Garage men are determined to make every effort to control the retail price of gasoline within their particular districts, according to the evidence. The move is being justified on the ground that the Standard Oil and the independent oil companies have attempted to drive the garage men out of the trade by establishing their own gasoline stations to sell direct to the automobilists. The garage men say they must combine in self-defense.

The federal trade commission has inaugurated a searching investigation into the matter to determine whether violation fo law exists. It is stated that garage men are getting around the provisions of the anti-trust laws by creating their combination through the medium of voluntary associations.

An early and rapid decline in the price of gasoline is predicted by H. C. James of Kansas City, secretary of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association. He says that jobbers are now paying less for gasoline than they have paid for months and that the retailers will feel the decline within a few weeks.

ARPIN

A very bad accident occurred at the home of John Nimm when Edward Betzinger fell from a tree and broke his neck. Dr. Moffett was called but no help could be rendered as life was extinct as soon as he struck the ground. Mr. Bitzenger was born in Switzerland, June 3, 1884, and was killed July 2, 1916, struck the ground. Mr. Bitzinger so he was in his 32d year. He has no relatives here in this country but leaves his parents, five sisters and ten brothers over in Switzerland.

The funeral arrangement has not been made.

The man who loves his enemies is a dog gone liar usually.

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Almond Press: Seymour Ostrum, one of the old and respected citizens of Hancock, was killed in an auto accident near Spooner Saturday afternoon. Mr. Ostrum's son James had been teaching school in the northern part of the state and Mr. Ostrum had gone there to bring him home. It was while returning with his son that a dog came out into the road and in endeavoring to miss the dog the car turned turtle injuring him so badly that his death occurred within an hour. His son James who was with him was also considerably bruised up but not seriously. Mr. Ostrum was taken to Hancock where funeral services were held Monday. He was the father of H. A. Ostrum, cashier of the Bancroft State bank, and was himself one of the directors.

The patriotic resolution of Ripon, asking to forego a new federal building that the 75,000 taht would be used for it may be employed in strengthening the federal aviation servcie will produce beneficial results. Representative M. K. Reilly, in whose district Ripon lies, called at the treasury department, which has charge of appropriations for post-office buildings and found that only $7,500 had been appropriated for a site. This money could be spent now but in accordance with Ripon's request the treasury will not utilize it, so that if an emergency comes the money may be made available for more pressing needs. Ripon's patriotic action has been published throughout the country and everywhere has been applauded. Representative Reilly inserted the resolution in the Congressional Record with appropriate comment.

Marshfield Herald—F. M. Pickett, a farmer residing near Spencer, while returning home from Marshfield Saturday afternoon, narrowly escaped death in an auto accident. He was driving a Ford car and just as he was turning the crown of the hill north of the Conrad Seubert farm on the Manville road, the right rear wheel of his car crumbled. Pickett aparently lost control and cramped the front wheels as the car catapulted into hte air and after making several sommersaults landed in the ditch upside down 80 feet further on. The accident was witnessed by another auto party who were trailing him. They rushed to the wrecked car and pulled Pickett out of the debris, expecting to find him dead or at least fatally injured. But miracles never cease. Pickett wasn't even scratched and only complained of a slight injury to his foot. The only way his escape from death can be accounted for is that he was thrown to the back end of the car as it turned over and in landing fell into the roadside ditch, the car bridging over him.

VANDRIESSEN

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Darmes and daughter Florence were callers at Israel Jew's Sundya.

A large crowd attended the picnic at the Methodist Church Saturday and all report a fine time.

Mr. Andrew Carlsen and daughter Edith were visitors at Mr. Carlson's out achoss the marsh Sunday.

Lillian Jero, who has been working at the Soldiers' Home at Waupaca, came home to attend the wedding of her sister Edith. She will stay until after the Fourth.

Robbie Holmes of Big Flats was a caller at Israel Jero's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carlson were callers at L. Olsen's Friday evening.

Israel Jero and L. Wollert were Grand Rapids shoppers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bauer were Grand Rapids shpopers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxam of New Rome were callers at Louis Wollert's Sunday.

EAST NEW ROME

The church picnic that was held at the Methodist Church on Saturday, June 24, was a great success, about fifty-eight people being in attendance, and every one enjoyed a jolly good time. We especially thank the ladies that furnished ice cream.

Mrs. Ed Holtz and daughter, Mabel, were callers at the Jero and Nollert homes on Sunday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wolcott of Oak Ridge spent Sunday of last week at the J. Wolcott home.

Miss Lily Jero returned home from Waupaca last week for a short visit.

Mr. Richard Carlson and Mrs. Edith Phelps were married on Wednesday, June 21, a tthe home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Jero. They were accompanied by Miss Lilly Jero, sister of the bride, and Mr. Robbie Holmes. Rev. Logan of Grand Rapids, performed the ceremony that made them man and wife.

Glenn Wolcott spent Sunday evening of last week at the E. Holtz home.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Davis of Leola are the proud parents of a baby boy, born June 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Darms and daughter, Florence, spent Sunday of last week at the I. Jero home.

Mrs. Robt. Reid, Mrs. Able Pierson, Joe Busch, Leslie Holtz and Gust. Torzewski were among the Plainfield shoppers last week.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz were Sunday visitors at the Wm. Matthews home.

NEW ROME

July certainly made a hot start.

Mr. Emil Beske and family and Mrs. Frank Craney, from Nekoosa, autoed down in the former's new Overland to visit with relatives Sunday.

Misses Lillie Corbin and Mary Petersen spent Sunday afternoon at the Lloyd Davis home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holtz and family, from Milwaukee, are visitors at the Herman Hart home this week.

Will and Ina Burhite were visitors at the Claude Lewis home in Armenia Sunday.

Will and Charley Clapper helped Arthur Westenberger lay a foundation for a silo Sunday.

The Willie Amundson and Charley Amundson families visited at the John Amundson home Sunday.

Mrs. E. J. Hoeft and daughter, Lydia, were Sunday visitors at the Herman Hart home.

Joe Corbin and Arne Amundson are building an addition to their barns.

Miss Lily Webb is very ill at this writing.

Pat Petersen is visiting with home folks this week.

Joe Corbin gave his auto a new coat of paint.

Jim Petersen is home from Chicago. He is very sick with rheumatism at his father's home.

Howard Amundson was with home folks Sunday.

Charley Pike and Gustave Beske are having a fine crop of clover hay.

BIRON

Raymond Crotteau was at Rudolph last Sunday with his mother.

John Johnson and Harry Peterson were up the river Thursday fishing and each came home with a good string of fish.

Miss Pearl Akey came back home Thursday after spending a week with relatives and friends at Merrill and Mosinee.

Alfred Benson has resigned his position at the mill here and gone farming at Meehan.

The mill shut down Monday night so the mill boys could spend the Fourth wherever they pleased.

Horace Weaver, machine tender at the mill here, broke his arm one night last week while working about the roll. He was taken to the hospital in your city. It will be some time before Mr. Weaver can attend to his job again.

Herman Zager, Steve Pursyski, Harry Peterson and wife, Mrs. C. A. Sipe, Mrs. Thomas McGrath, Mrs Christ. Oleson were in your city one day shopping.

Mrs. Ed Witte of your city spent a few days in our burg with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Oleson, and family.

Chas. Stolp has resigned his position at the mill here as pipe fitter.

Steve Plvinski, James Godfrey, Fred Shank, Frank and Ernest Shank were in your city on business recently.

Mr. Herman Zager, Jr., and family, Herman Zager, Sr., and wife, spent last Sunday at Vesper. Mr. Zager drove up in his new Ford car.

Ray Cooper has moved his family to Rothschild.

Harry Sellers has gone to Port Edwards to work.

The company is hiring new men here right along. They need a lot of men here this summer.

Wm. Ule was in our burg last week on business.

Jake Kirch Sundayed with his family at Meehan.

Otto Knuth, pipefitter from the mill in your city, was here a few days last week pipefitting till they get a new pipefitter here again.

Fred Kruger, the electrician here at the mill, has resigned his position and gone to Port Edwards to accept a similar one.

Nick Hilger is now working on he dam here.

Grandma Haydock of Rudolph was struck by lightning one day last week and injured quite badly. It is hoped that the aged lady will come out all right.

Wm. Young, who has been working here for the past three years, has resigned his position here as barker man.

Nick Witta was in your city a few times the past week.

Louie Haydock and family drove to Sigel and Rudolph last Sunday with his new Viele touring car.

Luella Demars and two little girl friends spent a few days in our burg visiting with Mary and Agnes Herron.

Ellen Demars was in your city Saturday shopping.

James Ray is now enjoying himself on his new farm.

Joe Riemer, Jr., was in your city one day on business.

John Zimmerman is now working on the barkers.

Geo. Richert and wife left Saturday for a month's visit in Illinois and Iowa, where they will visit friends and relatives.

The John Alpine family of Stevens Point spent the past Sunday at the John Welton home in our burg.

Mrs. Francis Biron, Mrs. Frank Bengert and George Richert and wife were in your city one day.

George Richards, who resigned his position, here the past week, came and got his tool chest. George don't know as yet what he will do and says he may join the army.

Al. Akey was in your city Saturday on business.

Albert Zager went to Necedah with his family one day. Albert says he had a good ride but the roads are pretty sandy in some places.

Steve and John Koszcnoski were in Stevens Point one day on business.

Miss Andrew Galganski and Miss Nie Witta were in your city shopping the past week.

FOR SALE:—Cheap, 20 acres of land on the Plover road, 1½ mile north of city limits. Inquire of Oscar Crotteau, 1087 Wylie street, or at the Johnson & Hill Clothing Dept. 3t pd.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Gaffney returned home Sunday morning after spending a week in Green Bay with friends and relatives.

Albert Flick and wife were in your city one day shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lamberton were in your city one day.

Mrs. J. F. Herron was in your city Saturday shopping.

John Voight was in your city one day on business.

John Walters was in your city Saturday on business.

Chester Lemay was in your city one day the past week.

Bill Severance of your city was at the mill Saturday on business.

August and John Bingert were in your city one day the past week.

George Smith was in your city one day on business.

Archie Shearier, Charles Williamson and Joe Talbert were in your city one night last week.

Oliver Akey of Rudolph was here fishing at the dam a few times the past week.

Henry Voight and Martin Glebke were in your city one day.

Walter Jerzak has left the berg and gone to Stevens Point.

Mrs. Wallace Fobart and daughter Blanche of Mosinee and Miss Pearl Akey of Biron leave this week for Muscatine, Iowa, where they will spend a month with their sister, Mrs. H. Hill, and husband.

FOR SALE:—Purebred Holstein bull 8 months old at practically your own price. Wm. Behling, Vesper, Wis., Route 1. 6t*

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS PROMISE GOOD EXHIBIT

The Central Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders, who are made up of the dairymen and breeders of chiefly Wood County, promise to put on an exhibit at the Marshfield Fair that will be an unusually good one, being both interesting and educational.

The exhibit will be in the form of a demonstration and will show the economical advantage of keeping the cow that pays and the difference between the profitabl and unprofitable animals. The show will not only take up cattle demonstrations but will cover sheep and hogs besides, giving valuable information in the proper breeds, care and sires. The meat animals will be purchased in the market for the demonstration, while the cattle will be loaned the association by the testing associations.

COUNTY DOCTORS IN SESSION

Wood County doctors were in session at the First National Bank on Thursday night with about ten of the members present. An interesting and educational program was carried out which consisted of papers by Drs. J. C. Hayward and V. A. Mason of Marshfield, and Mr. H. Waters of Nekoosa, and discussions led by Drs. J. J. Looze, George Pomainville and Dr. Saxon.

MEEHAN.

R. W. Parks and Orrin Pike both purchased new Ford automobiles last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Wolosek, July 2, a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beadle of Biron came up here Sunday for a couple of days' visit.

D. H. Parks had a raising bee last Saturday and erected the frame of a large up-to-date barn on his farm.

The proceeds of the party at the Fox place last Thursday night was $17.00. All present enjoyed a good social time.

Burton Fox returned home last been for the past two months. He week from Wyoming, where he had declares Wisconsin is the best place and we are inclined to believe what he says about it.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Clussman arrived from Madison last Saturday to spend a week visiting with friends.

B. S. Fox went out to Fountain City last Saturday to spend a few days with his son, Garrett, and look over the country.

Farmers have commenced cutting their early clover hay. Clover is an excellent crop this year and those who have it to harvest have good reason to rejoice.

The Felix Wolosek family now occupy the Thompson house, having moved there last week.

SIGEL

Mr. J. B. Atkins came home on Tuesday from Fond du Lac, where he has been spending a week with friends.

Oscar and Ernest Kronholm are home from Floodwood, Minn., where they have been employed on a dredge.

Misses Mary and Jennie Larson and Harold Larson left on Wednesday for Minneapolis, where they will visit for some time.

William Kronstedt, Amiel Anderson, Emanuel and Ernest Kronholm are employed at Vesper.

Miss Celia Heden came home on Saturday from Grand Rapids, where she has been spending the past two weeks.

Mrs. Chas. Bloomquist came home on Tuesday from the Riverview Hospital at Grand Rapids, where she has been a patient, having submitted to a surgical operation.

Arnid Heden is home from Cranmoor, where he has been employed.

Miss Agda Lindstrom was a Pittsville visitor a portion of last week.

John Bloomquist arrived here last week from Joliet, Ill., to spend some time with relatives.

Mrs. Nelson has returned to her home at Dale after a pleasant visit of aweek at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. Grossman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Peterson entertained thirty friends for dinner at their home on Sunday. Those present report as having spent a pleasant day.

John Sandstrom is home from Ironwood, Mich., where he has been spending the last three months.

Rev. and Mrs. Giesselman are rejoicing over the arrival of a ten-pound boy, which arrived the past week.

FOR SALE:—12x39 inch gap screw cutting engine lathe and 4 h. p. gasoline engine. Inquire at Tribune office.



You Will Be Intoxicated

with pleasure after you have see how excellently Victoria Flour bakes. Let your wife try it and we wager you will find the meals twice as appetizing.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

ASSEMBLE AT LAKE CHETEK

This office is in receipt of an interesting circular describing the annual Study Week Course held at Lake Chetek July 20 to 27. The course is put on under the auspices of the Wisconsin Sunday School Association, the Eau Claire and Superior district of Epworth Leagues, the Wisconsin Baptist Young People's Union and the Wisconsin Christian Endeavor Society, and is for the purpose of training for more intelligent and effective work for the church.

The course covers classes on the morning, recreation and study in the ing. The lecturers and instructors ing. The lectureers and instructors include some of the prominent men work in the state, and among whom is Rev. C. A. Mellicke of this city, who will address the classes on Christian Endeavor Day. The meet this year promises to be an interesting one with a good attendance.

CUCUMBER MOSIAC DISEASE

Attacks Field and Greenhouse Cucumbers — Popularly Termed "White Pickle" and "Nubbins."

Washington, D. C., July 2.—A new disease of cucumbers, known as the mosiac disease, has appeared during the past few years in commercial greenhouses and in fields where cucumbers are grown for pickling purposes. The disease has been known longest and is now most widespread and severe in the middle west, where the industry of growing cucumbers for pickling is centered, particularly in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. In greenhouses, the disease was reported from Illinois as early as 1908, and is known to occur to a more or less limited extent in New York, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and other states. Recent investigations of the disease have resulted in the discovery of its nature, that it is closely related to mosiac diseases of other plants, and the present indications are that it can be controlled by the introduction of sanitary measures and insect control methods. Further experiments with control measures are being carried out.

Appearance of Diseased Plants

The mosiac disease is commonly known in Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin as "white pickle." In Minnesota it is commonly called "nubbins." The disease is characterized in the field by definite plant, fruit and leaf symptoms. When plants are attacked while very young they are markedly dwarfed by the action of the disease, growth is slow, th crunners are very much shortened, the leaves are correspondingly reduced in size, the plants blossom sparingly, and the amount of fruit is very much reduced. When older plants become diseased the principal visible effects are on the subsequent growth of vines and fruit, the vine tips and leaves being dwarfed and mottled and the fruit malformed as described elsewhere.

The levaes of diseased plants are dwarfed, often curled and wrinkled, and usually have a mosiac or marbled appearance in which areas of light and dark green alternate. In some cases the leaves brown and die back from the tip.

The fruits are very conspicuously affected, being dwarfed, more or less mottled or blotched with areas of darker green on a background of light green, greenish yellow, or almost white. In the most decided cases the green areas are raised and appear as definite warts or protuberances, sometimes of considerable size ,and the fruits take on many abnormal shapes. In some cases the fruits are almost white, hence, the name "white pickle." This name probably is due to a confusion of this diseased condition with the white or albino which typically bear white-colored pickles, and which have been known to occur occasionally in fields for many years. The discoloration and warty condition of the fruits, which often appear on cucumbers not more than an inch or two long, render them unfit for pickling purposes, so that in addition to the great reduction in yield caused by the disease, many, if not all, of the fruits produced by diseased vines are unmarketable.

In the greenhouse the disease is quite similar in its principal symptoms to those found in the field, the principal differences being that the disease appears to be more virulent, many of the plants wilting and dying.

Nature of the Disease.

The mosiac disease has recently been studied by the Michigian Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by the University of Rochester in cooperatoin with the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and its nature discovered. It belongs to the same class as the other mosiac diseases of tobacco, potato, tomato, poke weed and other plants, which have been known for smoe time. The exact cause of this class of trouble has not been discovered, but it is considered to be what is known as a filterable virus, an agent of infection which is so finely divided that it will pass through a porcelain filter and still retain its ability to reproduce the disease when injected into healthy plants. The sap or juice of any portion of a diseased vine if injected into a healthy vine will produce the disease. The period of incubation, that is, the time which elapses from the inoculation of the vine to the first visible symptoms of the disease, in the greenhouse, is from 7 to 14 days, while in the field it is usually 14 to 25 days. The agencies of transmission of the disease from diseased to healthy plants are doubtless many. It has been definitely proven that plant lice transferred from diseased to healthy plants will carry the disease. It is highly probable tha tother insects will be found to act as carriers. It is also practically certain that the disease is spread by pickers when harvesting the cucumbers.

Control Measure.

Judging from the nature of the disease and from the preliminary experiments thus far carreid out, the remedial measures indicated by our present knowledge are (1) the eardication or control of insect pests whic hact as carriers of the disease, and (2) the application of sanitary measures to eliminate the sources of infection. To be most effective, these methods must be carried out by all the farmers of a community.

Rigid insect control measures should b estarted as soon as the plants are up and continued throughout the season. The fields should be gone over repeatedly throughout the season, especially previous to the beginning of pickling, and all mosiac diseased plants pulled and destroyed, as well as plants with which they have come in contact.

Owing to the fact that greenhouse conditions are much more completely under control than field conditions, it would seem an easier task to control the disease there. As previuosly stated for field control, al ldiseased plants should be pulled and destroyed as soon as found and the insects should be eradicated to prevent their spreading the disease.

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—that you can save $10.00 to $40.00 (depending on the size) by buying your stave Silo of us?

—that we are selling a Silo with all of the good features of other Silos and several new ones, making the latest and best equipped Silo on the market?

—that by handling Silos with our regular retail Lumber business we can sell them at a less margin of profit than the exclusive Silo concern can?

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—that if you are going to put up a Silo this year you will find it worth your time to see us before buying elsewhere?

—that we have a number of booklets describing our Silo and showing where it is superior to other Silos, as well as testimonials from Wood County farmers who have used our Silo, that are yours for the asking?

Get Acquainted With Us — It Will Pay You

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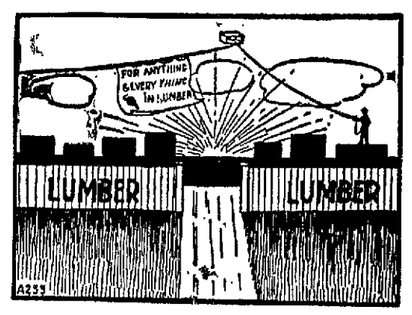
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How much will you be worth in the next ten years? Has past experience taught you anything—has it taught you the wisdom of a

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It **should** have been your first lesson

The Citizens National Bank
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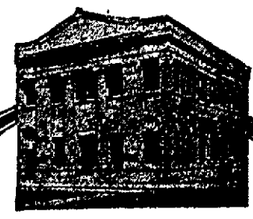
with what you want, when you you want it.

We'll try to serve it as you want it, like you want it and as good as you want it.

We believe a satisfied customer will come again and we certainly figure on selling you more than one bill of lumber.

We value your trade and seek to merit your patronage.

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.
M. G. GORDON, Manager



Preparedness

It is a familiar word these days and used principally in connection with the protection of our great United States. It, suggests many other thoughts however, and among the most important is PREPAREDNESS FOR THE FUTURE COMFORT OF OURSELVES AND FAMILIES.

It is dangerous to delay a matter of so much consequence and the easiest way to start preparations for the future is via the "Bank Account Route." Many have followed this plan and are now fully prepared to meet any emergency.

Better get started--we have a bank book for you.

"SAFETY {Capital and Surplus $300,000.00} FIRST"

Wood County National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wis.

SAFETY SERVICE



YOU can't go wrong, if you follow the judgment of men who have found the rich tobacco. A ten cent pouch of W-B CUT Chewing has got more tobacco satisfaction in it than twice as much ordinary chewing. Take half as much at a chew—that's the idea. The touch of *salt* brings out the rich flavor, cuts out the grinding and spitting, and makes it a gentleman's chew.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

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PEACE POLICY THE BEST.

A president of the United States would certainly have to be an artful dodger if he were able to satisfy all of the people of the country at a time like that which this country has been passing thru during the past two years. One faction wants the Allies to be favored, another the Germans, and still another says that we should be strictly neutral, no matter what happens. Some of the people want war; war with anybody, just so we get into it at once and proceed to clean them up. Others want peace at any price, and are willing to get down onto their knees and grovel in order to keep out of trouble. Some of them want to see the Mexicans spanked, and spanked good and hard, and seem to be under the impression that it would be only a matter of a few days for us to go down there and administer a drubbing that they would remember for a long time.

We consider that the president has made a pretty good job of it. We have remained neutral enough up to the present time so that we have had no trouble with the old countries, a thing that is to be greately desired. America's citizenship is made up of such a conglomeration of foreigners that a war with any nation of the old country would put many of them in a position that would be anything but pleasant. If a man was ever a citizen or a native of a foreign country and still probably has many relatives over across the water, he cannot be blamed for having a love down in his heart for his native land. No matter how many years he may have been away from there, or under what conditions he left, still there is bound to be a spot down in his heart that forbids him to take up arms against his fatherland. This is no disgrace to him, for he would make a mighty poor citizen of this country if such was not the case.

Very few people who were born and reared in this country realize the state of mind of these foreign-born people, and the only way they can realize it is to imagine themselves to be living in one of the old countries, and for that country to have trouble with the United States, and then try to imagine themselves taking up arms against their home people. Putting their mind in this state will give them some idea of how our adopted citizens feel here, and give them a better understanding of condition in general.

Let us hope that President Wilson will continue to handle the matter the same in the future that he has in the past, and in time the air will clear up and the people of the world will settle down to their every day pursuits and in time will wonder what it was all about anyway.

LET THE AMERICAN CITIZEN STAND

Wisconsin State Journal—When the world is at peace and we have nothing more serious on our minds in this country than minding our own business, it does not bother us much when those who make a living out of politics choose sides and play that game. We do not mind it much if they call themselves Reds and Blues, or democrats and republicans. Nor do we care what tags or labels or uniforms they wear.

Just now, however, it is different. The country has been facing a crisis ever since the European war broke out. Our country is facing a crisis now, and our chief executive has more of our troubles on his mind than any President since the martyred Lincoln. He is doing everything in his power to preserve peace with honor.

Had he been a weak man and easily driven, we would have had an army of occupation in Mexico when war was declared in Europe. For powerful American interests went the limit in trying to force an invasion of Mexico in order to make profitable their concessions. He is not representing a political party. He is representing the American people. And now is now time for partisan play. The people are in no humor now to sit in the bleachers and watch the antics of political clowns, be they Democrats or Republicans.

This is no time for any citizen to be anything less than a patriotic American, whose patriotism is not limited to any smaller territory than the entire United States.

HUSTING'S VIEW

The nomination of C. E. Hughes, his personal statement, and the Republican platform are all things which the Democrats are ready to meet, declared Senator P. O. Husting.

"Let the people decide the issue. Let them decide whether they want to remove a president who has served them faithfully and well, and elect another in his place at the behest of organizations of alien sympathies, who appear to be more concerned about the welfare of foreign countries than they are about the welfare of their own," the Senator said.

"I think Mr. Hughes' statement on the American question is as vague as the Republican platform. He certainly has taken pains not to offend the German-American group, which claims to have nominated him.

"This is the gauntlet-thrown down to the Democratic party by an organization formed avowedly and solely for the purpose of punishing a president who has sought to protect the lives and rights of American citizens, and to reward a party which has subserviently yielded to the dictates of this organization, both as to its platform and its candidates.

KELLNER

Misses Della and Louise La Parge and Mesdames Joe La Barge, Clarence Shearer and Alfred Mails spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Frank Eberhardt.

MONEY TO LOAN— I have money to loan on Wood County farms. See B. G. Chandos for particulars.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONFERENCE

There is hereby called a Democratic State Conference to be held in Plankinton Hall, Auditorium, in the City of Milwaukee, on Wednesday, July 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the office of United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said conference. Each county is entitled to one delegate for every 250 voters or fraction thereof, cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last general election.

The various county chairmen are requested to issue forthwith a call for a Democratic County Conference in their respective counties to select the delegates to said State Conference.

It is recommended that each precinct in the different counties be represented at such County Conference. By order to the Democratic State Central Committee:

OTTO A. LA BUDDE, Chairman.
JOSEPH S. GUIDICE, Secretary.

A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES

A few days ago we read in the editorial page of an esteemed contemporary on the eastern side of the United States, and as the concluding lines of an article dealing most seriously with the high price of gasoline, these words: "It can only be hoped that the Federal Trade Commission will find a way to cheapen this fuel. We confess that we do not see much prospect of success, but that will not prevent us from hoping." Was ever hope more forlorn than this? And yet the sample we have given here fairly represents the attitude, perhaps, of 50 per cent of all the dailies of the country in which we have found comment on the subject. Nothing better serves to illustrate the potency of a well-equipped and well-manned publicity department. The monopolists and manipulators of oil and its by-products, have, it must be confessed, succeeded marvelously in convincing the editors of the country that to hope for lower prices is to hope in vain.

How have they done this? By continually harping upon the point that, like everything else in the commodity line, the price of petroleum and of its products is regulated by the law of supply and demand. This argument was brought to the attention of The Christian Science Monitor, and, upon investigation, it found that, if the claim were sound, the price of gasoline should this year be very much lower than it was two years ago, instead of very much higher, because production of crude petroleum, from which gasoline is derived, was constantly increasing out of proportion to the demand. The oil interests had misintrepreted a report of the Secretary of the Interior so that it was made to back up their statement to the contrary. Examination of the report of this newspaper showed that Secretary Lane had found the production of crude oil to be increasing in much greater ratio than consumption.

But neither the Sherman law nor the law of economics, it seems, can hold the oil monopolists. They are a law unto themselves. Thus, John C. Milburn, of the Standard Oil Company of New Orleans, questioned the other day, said his company set its price by demnad and not by the cost He said that whenever there is a great demand for anything a much higher price can be asked than usual.

We see here that the Standard Oil companies, at least, have a method of charging for their products that has nothing whatever to do with the cost of production. The point is, that if you are in need of anything those corporations produce, or refine, or sell through their various kinds of agencies, or sub-corporations, their particular business is to find out how badly you need it, and then to charge you accordingly. As they treat the individual, of course, so they treat the public. It is none of the public's business what it costs to produce oil or to refine it or to market it. If the public wants and must have the oil or the gasoline than the monopolist in this line puts on all the price the public will bear. That is to say, using the language of the plain people, which is always expressive and to the point, the oil monopolists learn from the public how much it needs their commodities and "soaks" it accordingly.

The most remarkable thing about all this is that the public takes the continuous imposition so good-naturedly. Especially when it is the real owner of the oil fields.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE GASOLINE EXTORTION

Madison Democrat—Evidence that automobile garage owners in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and several other large cities in the United States are attempting to form a big combination for the handling of gasoline is in the hands of the federal trade commission. This was brought out at the hearing being held in connection with the commission's investigation into the increasing price of gasoline. Garage men are determined to make every effort to control the retail price of gasoline within their particular districts, according to the evidence. The move is being justified on the ground that the Standard Oil and the independent oil companies have attempted to drive the garage men out of the trade by establishing their own gasoline stations to sell direct to the automobilists. The garage men say they must combine in self-defense.

The federal trade commission has inaugurated a searching investigation into the matter to determine whether violation to law exists. It is stated that garage men are getting around the provisions of the anti-trust laws by creating their combination through the medium of voluntary associations.

An early and rapid decline in the price of gasoline is predicted by H. C. James of Kansas City, secretary of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association. He says that jobbers are now paying less for gasoline than they have paid for months and that the retailers will feel the decline within a few weeks.

ARPIN

A very bad accident occurred at the home of John Nimm when Edward Betzinger fell from a tree and broke his neck. Dr. Moffett was called but no help could be rendered as life was extinct as soon as he struck the ground. Mr. Bitzenger was born in Switzerland, June 3, 1884, and was killed July 2, 1916, struck the ground. Mr. Bitzinger so he was in his 32d year. He has no relatives here in this country but leaves his parents, five sisters and ten brothers over in Switzerland.

The funeral arrangement has not been made.

The man who loves his enemies is a dog gone liar usually.

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Almond Press: Seymour Ostrum, one of the old and respected citizens of Hancock, was killed in an auto accident near Spooner Saturday afternoon. Mr. Ostrum's son James had been teaching school in the northern part of the state and Mr. Ostrum had gone there to bring him home. It was while returning with his son that a dog came out into the road and in endeavoring to miss the dog the car turned turtle injuring him so badly that his death occurred within an hour. His son James who was with him was also considerably bruised up but not seriously. Mr. Ostrum was taken to Hancock where funeral services were held Monday. He was the father of H. A. Ostrum, cashier of the Bancroft State bank, and was himself one of the directors.

The patriotic resolution of Ripon, asking to forego a new federal building that the 75,000 taht would be used for it may be employed in strengthening the federal aviation servcie will produce beneficial results. Representative M. K. Reilly, in whose district Ripon lies, called at the treasury department, which has charge of appropriations for post-office buildings and found that only $7,500 had been appropriated for a site. This money could be spent now but in accordance with Ripon's request the treasury will not utilize it, so that if an emergency comes the money may be made available for more pressing needs. Ripon's patriotic action has been published throughout the country and everywhere has been applauded. Representative Reilly inserted the resolution in the Congressional Record with appropriate comment.

Marshfield Herald—F. M. Pickett, a farmer residing near Spencer, while returning home from Marshfield Saturday afternoon, narrowly escaped death in an auto accident. He was driving a Ford car and just as he was turning the crown of the hill north of the Conrad Seubert farm on the Manville road, the right rear wheel of his car crumbled. Pickett aparently lost control and cramped the front wheels as the car catapulted into hte air and after making several sommersaults landed in the ditch upside down 80 feet further on. The accident was witnessed by another auto party who were trailing him. They rushed to the wrecked car and pulled Pickett out of the debris, expecting to find him dead or at least fatally injured. But miracles never cease. Pickett wasn't even scratched and only complained of a slight injury to his foot. The only way his escape from death can be accounted for is that he was thrown to the back end of the car as it turned over and in landing fell into the roadside ditch, the car bridging over him.

VANDRIESSEN

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Darmes and daughter Florence were callers at Israel Jew's Sundya.

A large crowd attended the picnic at the Methodist Church Saturday and all report a fine time.

Mr. Andrew Carlsen and daughter Edith were visitors at Mr. Carlson's out achoss the marsh Sunday.

Lillian Jero, who has been working at the Soldiers' Home at Waupaca, came home to attend the wedding of her sister Edith. She will stay until after the Fourth.

Robbie Holmes of Big Flats was a caller at Israel Jero's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carlson were callers at L. Olsen's Friday evening.

Israel Jero and L. Wollert were Grand Rapids shoppers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bauer were Grand Rapids shpopers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxam of New Rome were callers at Louis Wollert's Sunday.

EAST NEW ROME

The church picnic that was held at the Methodist Church on Saturday, June 24, was a great success, about fifty-eight people being in attendance, and every one enjoyed a jolly good time. We especially thank the ladies that furnished ice cream.

Mrs. Ed Holtz and daughter, Mabel, were callers at the Jero and Nollert homes on Sunday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wolcott of Oak Ridge spent Sunday of last week at the J. Wolcott home.

Miss Lily Jero returned home from Waupaca last week for a short visit.

Mr. Richard Carlson and Mrs. Edith Phelps were married on Wednesday, June 21, a tthe home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Jero. They were accompanied by Miss Lilly Jero, sister of the bride, and Mr. Robbie Holmes. Rev. Logan of Grand Rapids, performed the ceremony that made them man and wife.

Glenn Wolcott spent Sunday evening of last week at the E. Holtz home.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Davis of Leola are the proud parents of a baby boy, born June 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Darms and daughter, Florence, spent Sunday of last week at the I. Jero home.

Mrs. Robt. Reid, Mrs. Able Pierson, Joe Busch, Leslie Holtz and Gust. Torzewski were among the Plainfield shoppers last week.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz were Sunday visitors at the Wm. Matthews home.

NEW ROME

July certainly made a hot start.

Mr. Emil Beske and family and Mrs. Frank Craney, from Nekoosa, autoed down in the former's new Overland to visit with relatives Sunday.

Misses Lillie Corbin and Mary Petersen spent Sunday afternoon at the Lloyd Davis home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holtz and family, from Milwaukee, are visitors at the Herman Hart home this week.

Will and Ina Burhite were visitors at the Claude Lewis home in Armenia Sunday.

Will and Charley Clapper helped Arthur Westenberger lay a foundation for a silo Sunday.

The Willie Amundson and Charley Amundson families visited at the John Amundson home Sunday.

Mrs. E. J. Hoeft and daughter, Lydia, were Sunday visitors at the Herman Hart home.

Joe Corbin and Arne Amundson are building an addition to their barns.

Miss Lily Webb is very ill at this writing.

Pat Petersen is visiting with home folks this week.

Joe Corbin gave his auto a new coat of paint.

Jim Petersen is home from Chicago. He is very sick with rheumatism at his father's home.

Howard Amundson was with home folks Sunday.

Charley Pike and Gustave Beske are having a fine crop of clover hay.

BIRON

Raymond Crotteau was at Rudolph last Sunday with his mother.

John Johnson and Harry Peterson were up the river Thursday fishing and each came home with a good string of fish.

Miss Pearl Akey came back home Thursday after spending a week with relatives and friends at Merrill and Mosinee.

Alfred Benson has resigned his position at the mill here and gone farming at Meehan.

The mill shut down Monday night so the mill boys could spend the Fourth wherever they pleased.

Horace Weaver, machine tender at the mill here, broke his arm one night last week while working about the roll. He was taken to the hospital in your city. It will be some time before Mr. Weaver can attend to his job again.

Herman Zager, Steve Pursyski, Harry Peterson and wife, Mrs. C. A. Sipe, Mrs. Thomas McGrath, Mrs. Christ. Oleson were in your city one day shopping.

Mrs. Ed Witte of your city spent a few days in our burg with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Oleson, and family.

Chas. Stolp has resigned his position at the mill here as pipe fitter.

Steve Pivinski, James Godfrey, Fred Shank, Frank and Ernest Shank were in your city on business recently.

Mr. Herman Zager, Jr., and family, Herman Zager, Sr., and wife, spent last Sunday at Vesper. Mr. Zager drove up in his new Ford car.

Ray Cooper has moved his family to Rothschild.

Harry Sellers has gone to Port Edwards to work.

The company is hiring new men here right along. They need a lot of men here this summer.

Wm. Ule was in our burg last week on business.

Jake Kirch Sundayed with his family at Meehan.

Otto Knuth, pipefitter from the mill in your city, was here a few days last week pipefitting till they get a new pipefitter here again.

Fred Kruger, the electrician here at the mill, has resigned his position and gone to Port Edwards to accept a similar one.

Nick Hilger is now working on he dam here.

Grandma Haydock of Rudolph was struck by lightning one day last week and injured quite badly. It is hoped that the aged lady will come out all right.

Wm. Young, who has been working here for the past three years, has resigned his position here as barker man.

Nick Witta was in your city a few times the past week.

Louie Haydock and family drove to Sigel and Rudolph last Sunday with his new Viele touring car.

Luella Demars and two little girl friends spent a few days in our burg visiting with Mary and Agnes Herron.

Ellen Demars was in your city Saturday shopping.

James Ray is now enjoying himself on his new farm.

Joe Riemer, Jr., was in your city one day on business.

John Zimmerman is now working on the barkers.

Geo. Richert and wife left Saturday for a month's visit in Illinois and Iowa, where they will visit friends and relatives.

The John Alpine family of Stevens Point spent the past Sunday at the John Welton home in our burg.

Mrs. Francis Biron, Mrs. Frank Bengert and George Richert and wife were in your city one day.

George Richards, who resigned his position here the past week, came and got his tool chest. George don't know as yet what he will do and says he may join the army.

Al. Akey was in your city Saturday on business.

Albert Zager went to Necedah with his family one day. Albert says he had a good ride but the roads are pretty sandy in some places.

Steve and John Koseznoski were in Stevens Point one day on business.

Miss Andrew Galganski and Miss Nic Witta were in your city shopping the past week.

FOR SALE:—Cheap, 20 acres of land on the Plover road, ½ mile north of city limits. Inquire of Oscar Crotteau, 1087 Wylie street, or at the Johnson & Hill Clothing Dept. 3t pd.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Gaffney returned home Sunday morning after spending a week in Green Bay with friends and relatives.

Albert Flick and wife were in your city one day shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lamberton were in your city one day.

Mrs. J. F. Herron was in your city Saturday shopping.

John Voight was in your city one day on business.

John Walters was in your city Saturday on business.

Chester Lemay was in your city one day the past week.

Bill Severance of your city was at the mill Saturday on business.

August and John Bingert were in your city one day the past week.

George Smith was in your city one day on business.

Archie Shearier, Charles Williamson and Joe Talbert were in your city one night last week.

Oliver Akey of Rudolph was here fishing at the dam a few times the past week.

Henry Voight and Martin Glebke were in your city one day.

Walter Jerzak has left the berg and gone to Stevens Point.

Mrs. Wallace Fobart and daughter Blanche of Mosinee and Miss Pearl Akey of Biron leave this week for Muscatine, Iowa, where they will spend a month with their sister, Mrs. H. Hill, and husband.

FOR SALE:—Purebred Holstein bull 8 months old at practically your own price. Wm. Behling, Vesper, Wis., Route 1. 6t*

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS PROMISE GOOD EXHIBIT

The Central Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders, who are made up of the dairymen and breeders of chiefly Wood County, promise to put on an exhibit at the Marshfield Fair that will be an unusually good one, being both interesting and educational.

The exhibit will be in the form of a demonstration and will show the economical advantage of keeping the cow that pays and the difference between the profitabl and unprofitable animals. The show will not only take up cattle demonstrations but will cover sheep and hogs besides, giving valuable information in the proper breeds, care and sires. The meat animals will be purchased in the market for the demonstration, while the cattle will be loaned the association by the testing associations.

COUNTY DOCTORS IN SESSION

Wood County doctors were in session at the First National Bank on Thursday night with about ten of the members present. An interesting and educational program was carried out which consisted of papers by Drs. J. C. Hayward and V. A. Mason of Marshfield, and Mr. H. Waters of Nekoosa, and discussions led by Drs. J. J. Looze, George Pomainville and Dr. Saxon.

MEEHAN.

R. W. Parks and Orrin Pike both purchased new Ford automobiles last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Wolosek, July 2, a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beadle of Biron came up here Sunday for a couple of days' visit.

D. H. Parks had a raising bee last Saturday and erected the frame of a large up-to-date barn on his farm.

The proceeds of the party at the Fox place last Thursday night was $17.00. All present enjoyed a good social time.

Burton Fox returned home last been for the past two months. He week from Wyoming, where he had declares Wisconsin is the best place and we are inclined to believe what he says about it.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Clussman arrived from Madison last Saturday to spend a week visiting with friends.

B. S. Fox went out to Fountain City last Saturday to spend a few days with his son, Garrett, and look over the country.

Farmers have commenced cutting their early clover hay. Clover is an excellent crop this year and those who have it to harvest have good reason to rejoice.

The Felix Wolosek family now occupy the Thompson house, having moved there last week.

SIGEL

Mr. J. B. Atkins came home on Tuesday from Fond du Lac, where he has been spending a week with friends.

Oscar and Ernest Kronholm are home from Floodwood, Minn., where they have been employed on a dredge.

Misses Mary and Jennie Larson and Harold Larson left on Wednesday for Minneapolis, where they will visit for some time.

William Kronstedt, Amiel Anderson, Emanuel and Ernest Kronholm are employed at Vesper.

Miss Celia Heden came home on Saturday from Grand Rapids, where she has been spending the past two weeks.

Mrs. Chas. Bloomquist came home on Tuesday from the Riverview Hospital at Grand Rapids, where she has been a patient, having submitted to a surgical operation.

Arnid Heden is home from Cranmoor, where he has been employed.

Miss Agda Lindstrom was a Pittsville visitor a portion of last week.

John Bloomquist arrived here last week from Joliet, Ill., to spend some time with relatives.

Mrs. Nelson has returned to her home at Dale after a pleasant visit of aweek at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. Grossman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Peterson entertained thirty friends for dinner at their home on Sunday. Those present report as having spent a pleasant day.

John Sandstrom is home from Ironwood, Mich., where he has been spending the last three months.

Rev. and Mrs. Giesselman are rejoicing over the arrival of a ten-pound boy, which arrived the past week.

FOR SALE:—12x39 inch gap screw cutting engine lathe and 4 h. p. gasoline engine. Inquire at Tribune office.



You Will Be Intoxicated

with pleasure after you have see how excellently Victoria Flour bakes. Let your wife try it and we wager you will find the meals twice as appetizing.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.



YOU can't go wrong, if you follow the judgment of men who have found the rich tobacco. A ten cent pouch of W-B CUT Chewing has got more tobacco satisfaction in it than twice as much ordinary chewing. Take half as much at a chew—that's the idea. The touch of *salt* brings out the rich flavor, cuts out the grinding and spitting, and makes it a gentleman's chew.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

ASSEMBLE AT LAKE CHETEK

This office is in receipt of an interesting circular describing the annual Study Week Course held at Lake Chetek July 20 to 27. The course is put on under the auspices of the Wisconsin Sunday School Association, the Eau Claire and Superior district of Epworth Leagues, the Wisconsin Baptist Young People's Union and the Wisconsin Christian Endeavor Society, and is for the purpose of training for more intelligent and effective work for the church.

The course covers classes on the morning, recreation and study in the ing. The lecturers and instructors ing. The lecturers and instructors include some of the prominent men work in the state, and among whom is Rev. C. A. Mellicke of this city, who will address the classes on Christian Endeavor Day. The meet this year promises to be an interesting one with a good attendance.

CUCUMBER MOSIAC DISEASE

Attacks Field and Greenhouse Cucumbers — Popularly Termed "White Pickle" and "Nubbins."

Washington, D. C., July 2.—A new disease of cucumbers, known as the mosiac disease, has appeared during the past few years in commercial greenhouses and in fields where cucumbers are grown for pickling purposes. The disease has been known longest and is now most widespread and severe in the middle west, where the industry of growing cucumbers for pickling is centered, particularly in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. In greenhouses, the disease was reported from Illinois as early as 1908, and is known to occur to a more or less limited extent in New York, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and other states. Recent investigations of the disease have resulted in the discovery of its nature, that it is closely related to mosiac diseases of other plants, and the present indications are that it can be controlled by the introduction of sanitary measures and insect control methods. Further experiments with control measures are being carried out.

Appearance of Diseased Plants

The mosiac disease is commonly known in Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin as "white pickle." In Minnesota it is commonly called "nubbins." The disease is characterized in the field by definite plant, fruit and leaf symptoms. When plants are attacked while very young they are markedly dwarfed by the action of the disease, growth is slow, th crunners are very much shortened, the leaves are correspondingly reduced in size, the plants blossom sparingly, and the amount of fruit is very much reduced. When older plants become diseased the principal visible effects are on the subsequent growth of vines and fruit, the vine tips and leaves being dwarfed and mottled and the fruit malformed as described elsewhere.

The levaes of diseased plants are dwarfed, often curled and wrinkled, and usually have a mosiac or marbled appearance in which areas of light and dark green alternate. In some cases the leaves brown and die back from the tip.

The fruits are very conspicuously affected, being dwarfed, more or less mottled or blotched with areas of darker green on a background of light green, greenish yellow, or almost white. In the most decided cases the green areas are raised and appear as definite warts or protuberances, sometimes of considerable size ,and the fruits take on many abnormal shapes. In some cases the fruits are almost white, hence, the name "white pickle." This name probably is due to a confusion of this diseased condition with the white or albino which typically bear white-colored pickles, and which have been known to occur occasionally in fields for many years. The discoloration and warty condition of the fruits, which often appear on cucumbers not more than an inch or two long, render them unfit for pickling purposes, so that in addition to the great reduction in yield caused by the disease, many, if not all, of the fruits produced by diseased vines are unmarketable.

In the greenhouse the disease is quite similar in its principal symptoms to those found in the field, the principal differences being that the disease appears to be more virulent, many of the plants wilting and dying.

Nature of the Disease.

The mosiac disease has recently been studied by the Michgian Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by the University of Rochester in cooperatoin with the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and its nature discovered. It belongs to the same class as the other mosiac diseases of tobacco, potato, tomato, poke weed and other plants, which have been known for smoe time. The exact cause of this class of trouble has not been discovered, but it is considered to be what is known as a filterable virus, an agent of infection which is so finely divided that it will pass through a porcelain filter and still retain its ability to reproduce the disease when injected into healthy plants. The sap or juice of any portion of a diseased vine if injected into a healthy vine will produce the disease. The period of incubation, that is, the time which elapses from the inoculation of the vine to the first visible symptoms of the disease, in the greenhouse, is from 7 to 14 days, while in the field it is usually 14 to 25 days. The agencies of transmission of the disease from diseased to healthy plants are doubtless many. It has been definitely proven that plant lice transferred from diseased to healthy plants will carry the disease. It is highly probable tha tother insects will be found to act as carriers. It is also practically certain that the disease is spread by pickers when harvesting the cucumbers.

Control Measure.

Judging from the nature of the disease and from the preliminary experiments thus far carreid out, the remedial measures indicated by our present knowledge are (1) the eardication or control of insect pests whic hact as carriers of the disease, and (2) the application of sanitary measures to eliminate the sources of infection. To be most effective, these methods must be carried out by all the farmers of a community.

Rigid inscet control measures should b estarted as soon as the plants are up and continued throughout the season. The fields should be gone over repeatedly throughout the season, especially previous to the beginning of pickling, and all mosiac diseased plants pulled and destroyed, as well as plants with which they have come in contact.

Owing to the fact that greenhouse conditions are much more completely under control than field conditions, it would seem an easier task to control the disease there. As previuosly stated for field control, al ldiseased plants should be pulled and destroyed as soon as found and the insects should be eradicated to prevent their spreading the disease.

Do You Know

—that you can save $10.00 to $40.00 (depending on the size) by buying your stave Silo of us?

—that we are selling a Silo with all of the good features of other Silos and several new ones, making the latest and best equipped Silo on the market?

—that by handling Silos with our regular retail Lumber business we can sell them at a less margin of profit than the exclusive Silo concern can?

—that we have all sizes of Clear Western Fir Staves on hand at our yards from 24 to 32 feet long so you can see what you are getting before you buy?

—that if you are going to put up a Silo this year you will find it worth your time to see us before buying elsewhere?

—that we have a number of booklets describing our Silo and showing where it is superior to other Silos, as well as testimonials from Wood County farmers who have used our Silo, that are yours for the asking?

Get Acquainted With Us — It Will Pay You

Suwame Lumber Co.
Rudolph and Milladore, Wis.

Ten Years Ago

What did you think you would be worth today? Didn't have much idea did you, but you were sure you would be pretty well fixed financially.

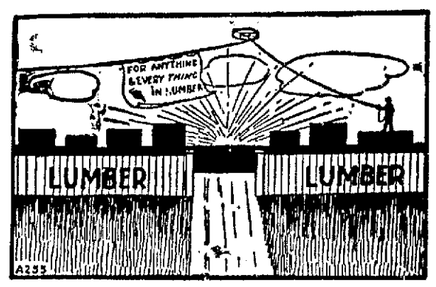
ARE YOU?

How much will you be worth in the next ten years? Has past experience taught you anything has it taught you the wisdom of a

Savings Account

It **should** have been your first lesson

The Citizens National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wis.



We're Here To Supply You

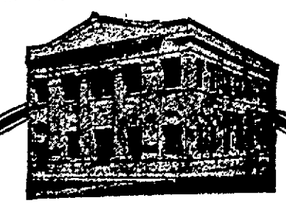
with what you want, when you you want it.

We'll try to serve it as you want it, like you want it and as good as you want it.

We believe a satisfied customer will come again and we certainly figure on selling you more than one bill of lumber.

We value your trade and seek to merit your patronage.

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.
M. G. GORDON, Manager



Preparedness

It is a familiar word these days and used principally in connection with the protection of our great United States. It, snggests many other thoughts however, and among the most important is PREPAREDNESS FOR THE FUTURE COMFORT OF OURSELVES AND FAMILIES.

It is dangerous to delay a matter of so much consequence and the easiest way to start preparations for the future is via the "Bank Account Route." Many have followed this plan and are now fully prepared to meet any emergency.

Better get started--we have a bank book for you.

"SAFETY {Capital and Surplus $200,000.00} FIRST"

Wood County National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wis.

SAFETY SERVICE

LOCAL ITEMS

L. M. Mathis has returned from a business trip to Illinois.

George F. Kreiger transacted business in Wausau on Thursday and Friday.

Otto Federwitz of Port Edwards was a pleasant caller at thi soffice on Thursday.

C. Wittig of Vesper was amnog the business callers at the Tribune office on Thursday.

Frank Kersten of the town of Sigel favored this office with a pleasant call on Wednesday.

Miss Ethel Sutor departed on Sunday for Green Bay to spend a week visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Hugo Zilmer of Watertown is visiting her parents in the city, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown.

Henry Karnitz departed on Saturday for Plymouth, where he will spend a week with friends.

Miss Manon Matthews is spending several weeks in Chicago, Racine and other points in the southern part of the state.

Miss Clara Korslin came home from Minneapolis, Minn., for a two weeks' vacation. All her friends are glad to see her.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Chauvin of Alabama are guests at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alexander.

Wm. Coenen, the Rudolph merchant, was a business visitor in the city on Thusrday. This office acknowldeges a pleasant call.

Mrs. J. H. Snyder of Minneapolis is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Corner, in the town of Rudolph for several weeks.

Henry Haebeck, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, called at this office on Thursday to renew his subscription for another year.

Miss Dora Le May of Tomahawk, who spent several days in the city a guest of Miss Myrtle Severance, returned to her home the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rogers left by auto for Minneapolis on Saturday, where thye will spend several days. Herman Kristofske will drive the car.

Henry Gash, one of the hustling young farmers of Vesper, called at the Tribune office on Friday to advnace his subscription for another year.

Miss Minnie Marzofka has returned from Milwaukee, where she has been visiting relatives and friends. Milwaukee looks good to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fanderich returned to their home in Glasgow, Mont., on Saturday after a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends in the city.

Leo White, a Vesper young man, has enlisted in the South Dakota National Guard at Red Wing, S. D.

Mrs. Albrte Lutz of Almond has been visiting with friends and relatives in the city the past week.

Horace Weaver of Biron suffered a painful accident while employed in the mill at the place when his arm was caught between the rollers on one of the machines. The arm was broken and crushed to some extent, but is improving at the present time.

L. E. Peckham of the town of Grand Rapids was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business. Mr. Peckham departed on Monday for West Lima, where he owns a large farm in partnership with his son, Leo, nad brother-in-law, Paul Myers. The firm were shipping down a number of pure bred Holstein stock, which will be a valuable addition to their present herd.

Bulletin No. 266 for April, 1916, has been received from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin and contains information about how to plan that new barn you expect to build in the near future. It will pay any farmer who expects to build a barn soon to send and get a copy of this valuable bulletin. They will find much to their interest if they study the same carefully. It's free for the asking Write the Agricultural Department at Madison and tell them to send you Bulletin No. 266.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Mrs. L. A. McGuere is spending a week with relatives in Appleton.

Mrs. Ellis of Los Angeles, Cal., is a guest at the E. W. Ellis home.

Guy Nash of Stevens Point was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. R. E. McFarland is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McFarland in Chicago.

Howard Mullen and Cleve Akey have returned from a camping trip up the rvier.

Robert Weeks spent several days the past week visiting friends at Wild Rose.

Miss Jennie Lindner of Plainfield is spending a few days at the Mrs. Alton Gibbs home.

Fred Ragan and Neil Nash drove a new Oakland touring car up from Milwaukee on Saturday.

Mrs. Simonson of Tomah visited friends in this city and at Nekoosa several days last week.

Mrs. Larson and son of Watertown are spending a couple of weeks at the Edgar Kellogg home.

Rev. and Mrs. Pautz are in Milwaukee attending the annual Synodical meeting of the Lutheran Synod.

Jacob Lutz was at Wautoma one day the past week in the interest of the Grand Rapids Brewing Company.

Harold Hutchinson and Thomas Weston of Milwaukee spent several days of the past week at the L. Reichel home.

The Civics meeting of the Federated Woman's Clubs, which was to occur June 30, has been postponed to July 14.

Walter Stamm, who has been located at Minneapolis for several months' past, is spending a few days at his home in this city.

Joseph Kraus has returned from Chicago, where he has been in the hospital for a few weeks. Mr. Kraus is a brother of Mrs. Edward Hougen's.

Earl Hill and Hank Wasser leave the latter part of the week for Eagle River, where they will spend a week fishing for trout and bigger game fish.

Mrs. D. B. Phillea left on Saturday for Green Bay, where she will spend some time at the Dr. Minnehan summer home, a short distance from Green Bay.

Miss Ruth McCamley returned the past week from Detroit, Mich., where she attends school. She will spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCamley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ecklund and family of Bemidji, Minn., arrived in the city on Sunday in their auto for a week's visit with friends and relatives in the city and the town of Sigel.

Herman Lipke, a former resident of Auburndale, hsa purchased the Elm Park Hotel at Pittsville, which has been enoducted by Harry Ames, and will conduct the same in the future.

Wm. Kellogg, Jr., who travels for the Van Camps Company, spent several days the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Kellogg. He left this morning for Portage.

Jerry Herschleb came up from Milwaukee on Saturday and returned Sunday in his car, which he had left here this winter to be repainted. Jerry is making his headquarters in Milwaukee now.

J. J. Bukolt, of Stevens Point, has his new launch, the Nyphea, completed and launched in the river at that place, and the craft is said to be quite an elaborate affair. The boat of forty-two feet long with a nine foot beam, and is not supposed to draw over sixteen inches of water. The power plant consists of a twenty horse power engine equipped with an electric lighting generator. The boat has a full cabin and can accommodate about forty passengers.

—Have you seen the new 1917 Regal Model J-H-32 car at $695.00? It has all the $1,000 car features. Ask for a demonstration. Call phone 334.

Marshfield people are not forgetting the militia boys who are down at Camp, several of them remembering them by sending down some of the little luxuries that are not furnished by Uncle Sam. Among the contributors are C. E. Blodgett & Sons, who sent down four boxes of cigars, and $35 worth of tobacco. Miss Nina Nehs sent down a bread basket of doughnuts and Ralph J. Baker a mammoth freezer of ice cream.

Barney Oldfield, probably the best known racing driver that has ever walked on the throttle, passed thru Stevens Point and Marshfield last week on his way to the Pacific coast over the Yellowstone Trail. Mr. Oldfield was in company with his wife and a party of friends and was advertising and selling Firestone tires to garages along the route. Barney, like a number of men in dangerous and sensational work, has announced the fact that he has quit the racing game while the quitting is good, and in the future will probably limit his excitement to croquet, bridge whist or some other form of amusement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller were visiting in Ashland.

Miss Jones of Milwaukee is a guest at the E. W. Ellis home.

Julius Nelson and daughter, Clara, visited in Green Bay on Sunday.

Dr. C. A. Boorman was a business visitor in Green Bay on Sunday.

Miss Jane Taylor is visiting at the Dr. W. D. Harvie home in Fond du Lac.

James Jensen spent Sunday in Neillsville, making the trip in his roadster.

Lucile and Carroll Beell of Marshfield are in the city visiting with friends.

Mrs. John Pilsner of Marshfield is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Albert Waldvogel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson have returned from their wedding tour on the Great Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Miller were visitors at the Wm. Brauer home in Green Bay on Sunday.

Ernest Oberbeck, Sr., of Chicago, spent several days of the past week in this city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roach drove to Marshfield on Monday, where they spent the day on business.

Joe Zahawa, who is dredging in Minnesota, is home to spend a brief vacation with his family.

Mrs. Jennie Gilkey returned the past week from a visit with relativs at Oshkosh and Green Lake.

Albert Waldvogel is having the Dixon House auto buss repainted. Hugo Lind is doing the work.

Mrs. James Rogers and two daughters of Phillips are visiting in the city at the George Delap home.

Miss Belle Hudson of Wausau spent from Saturday to Wednesday at the Ridgman home in this city.

Mrs. Hans Hostveld is visiting with her mother, Mrs. H. Rockstead, in Minneapolis for several weeks.

Albert Waldvogel has let the contract for building his new home on Third Ave. South to D. P. Fadner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Love and Mr. and Mrs. C. Jaserson spent several days the past week at Wild Rose camping.

Miss Bernadette Schlatterer spent from Saturday until Wednesday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nan Schlatterer.

A. E. Weatherwax and wife and family left on Saturday for Lake Emily, where they will spend a week camping.

Mrs. Grant Babcock is at Rudolph this week caring for Mrs. Jackson and the new baby boy at the Jackson home.

Clarence Searls and family left for the marsh this week and will spend the summer there looking after their cranberry interests.

Hank Wasser, conductor on the Soo Line out of Waukesha, spent several days in this city the past week visiting with his mother.

Miss Maude Waterman is spending several days of this week in Hancock, where she is visiting her sister, Miss Edith Waterman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiland and son George autoed to Appleton on Saturday afternoon and visited over Sunday with their parents.

E. A. Melzer of Oshkosh and Miss Laura Bolger of Rockford, Ill., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kohler for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davies of Madison have returned to their home in Madison after spending a couple of weeks at the A. L. Arpin home in this city.

Louis Fournier and A. J. Cowell returned the first of the week from a week's outing in the northern part of the state. They brought home a nice catch of fist and report a good time.

The fire department was called out on Saturday about 1:30 to put out a fire in a construction company's cook car which stood on the Soo tracks near the Nash Hardware Company ware house. The damage was very slight.

Thiery Case, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cast, suffered a painful accident at the Port Edwards mill when he caught his thumb in between two heavy rolls. The thumb was badly crushed and will inconvenience Mr. Case for a short time.

Alex Jones, who has been enlisted with the 1st Regiment of Madison, has been transferred to the band and will play the clarinet. Alex will handle the presswork for the Chicago Tribune and United Press during his services down there.

About seventy-five from this city took advantage of the nice weather on Sunday and went down to Camp Douglas to see the militia in camp there. A number went down on the special train over the St. Paul road and several others went in autos.

Rasmus Jensen of the town of Saratoga was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year. Mr. Jensen had brought in a load of nine hogs, selling them to the Reiland Packing Co., he received 9 cents a pound.

Emil Koch, who resides in the town of Seneca, was a pleasant caller at this office while in the city on business Saturday. Mr. Koch reports that the warm weather has helped out the crops considerably out his way, but they are still very backward for this time of the year.

A number of friends of Miss Gussie Yeske gathered at her home Thursday evening in honor of her departure for Milwaukee, which occurred on Saturday. The evening was very pleasantly passed at music and various games were played, the guests departing at a late hour, wishing Miss Yeske the best of success.

Pat Morrissey, who suffered several serious cuts and bruises about the head when he fell from a ladder on the Conway farm near Rudolph, is recovering nicely and was able to leave the hospital last week. Mr. Morrissey suffered his accident during the absence of the rest of the crew and lay at the foot of the ladder unconscious some little time before discovered.

John Lempke, one of the old residents of the West Side, who has been flagman at the Northwestern crossing for a number of years, suffered a stroke of paralysis on Thursday which affected his legs and side of his face, leaving him helpless. Mr. Lempke is 66 years of age and makes his home with his son, H. Lempke, roadmaster for the Grand Rapids Street Railway.

Thru a misunderstanding over the telephone last Wednesday the Tribune credited the marriage of Miss Anna Schmick to Miss Anna Flick and for which we are duely apologetic. Miss Schmick is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schmick of the town of Rudolph and is a popular young lady in that section. The wedding, which occured on Wednesday, united Miss Schmick and Edward Corner and proved to be a most enjoyable affair. Following the ceremony a reception and dance was held at the Schmick home where a number of friends and relatives celebrated the occasion in a fitting style.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richards are visiting in Minneapolis.

Alex Haydock of Biron visited in Milwaukee over Sunday.

Miss Nellie Ward of Babcock is visiting Miss Leora Porter.

Miss Anna Reding has returned from a week's visit at La Crosse.

Miss Minnie Cetts of Milwaukee is visiting at the W. H. Getts home.

Alex. Haydock of Biron receviel his new Buick touring car on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Jacobson spent the Fourth with relatives at Arkdale.

Petronella Mulroy of Milwaukee spent the Fourth in the city with friends.

Misses Vivian Hoffman, Irene and Gladys Nelson are spending a week at Amherst.

Mrs. J. . Normington is in Marshfield, being called there by the illness of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Zeaman of Thorpe are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Miss Caroline Kuntz of Madison visited over the Fourth with relatives in this city.

Miss Mae Benson of Milwaukee is spending a month's vacation at her home in this city.

Mrs. C. F. Kruger is visiting friends and relatives in New Lisbon and Camp Douglas.

Miss Jule Banks has returned to her home in Wausau after a visit with Miss Tena Benson.

Miss Hazel Cruickshanks of Chippewa Falls is visiting her cousin, Miss Kathlyn Geoghan.

John Vanderhie and family of Madison are in the city for a week's visit with relatives.

Miss Irene Sommers spent a few days of th epast week with Miss Josephine Porrier at Merrill.

J. L. Reinhart and family are now located in the Baruch ohuse until the completion of his new home.

Mrs. C. A. Normington and mother, Mrs. Dettloff, have returned from a visit with relatives at Oconto.

Mrs. Fred Genrich has returned to her home in Wausau after a short visit in this city at the Kernin home.

Oscar Hoffman spent a few days of the past week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman.

Frank Hammel and family, who have resided near Pittsville for many years, are moving to Ispwich, South Dakota.

Mrs. Louis Neitzel departed Sunday for a three weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Kusserow, at New London.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Barden of Wausau were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Duncan over the Fourth.

Hon. A. H. Stange and wife of Merrill spent the Fourth at the home of their daughter, Mayor E. W. Ellis and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stolp expect to move to Detroit, Mich., in the near future, where Mr. Stolp has secured a good position.

Miss Edna McSwain has accepted the position as assistant librarian to fill the vacancy made by Genevieve Hayes, resigned.

Miss Katherine Urbans and Verona Drapes of Stevens Point were guests of Miss Lydia Karberg several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carey and children returned on Monday from a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Carey's parents at Marquette, Mich.

Wesley Eberhart, who is employed in the Jeffrey automobile factory at Kenosha, was home to spend the Fourth with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Eberhart.

Mrs. Ferdinand Keip is seriously ill at her home in the town of Sigel. Mrs. Keip is 91 years of age, and the attending physician holds out no hopes for her recovery.

The writer made a trip to Waupaca on Sunday and, judging from the general appearances of the crops along the route there will be very little crop failure this year. Rye, clover and grains are exceptionally good this season and while potatoes and corn may be a little late the general run of crops seem fully up to the standard in that section of the country.

Wm. Granger was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Monday while in the city on business. Mr. Granger has been out at the Potter marsh most of this season doing some painting out there, and reports that he has only the dwelling house left to paint. Mr. Granger states that the crops are not as far advanced in that section as would be desired, especially corn, which is rather late.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Better wages make better health?

Better health makes better citizens?

Better citizens make a better nation?

The U. S. Public Health Service found 78 per cent of the rural homes in a certain county unprovided with sanitary conveniences of any kind?

Cholera is spread in the same manner as typhoid fever.

Scarlet fever kills over 10,000 Americans each year?

Hookworm enters through the skin?

He who builds up health lays up treasure in the Bank of Nature?

SCANDINAVIAN MORAVIAN CHURCH

Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Second street, South, will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society on Thursday afternoon. Thursday evening the Willing Workers will meet at the home of the Misses Helen and Edith Johnson.

PARTICULARS

—The 19th Century demands high class salesmanship; the old time fogey is a thing of the past. Hammel, the auctioneer, does it right. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. See me or phone 388. tf*

FOR SALE:—Typewriter. Oliver No. 3 good as new. Inquire at this office. tf.

In After Years

Your baby will feel the effects of improper feeding.

Do you know that cow's milk contains but one-sixth the amount of iron of mother's milk and that Thompson's Food (Peptonized) is pure sweet milk modified on a large scale and so prepared that the iron content equals that of mother's milk.

Your baby will thank you in after years if you bring it up on Thompson's Food (Peptonized). There will be no danger of it being anaemic, rickety or backward in growth.

Ready for use by simply adding water.

We suggest that you try a 50c package with our guarantee of satisfaction.

OTTO'S PHARMACY
Grand Rapids, Wis.

ERDMANN-STEUCK

A pretty church wedding occurred at the First Moravina Church Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock when Miss Amanda Erdmann and Mr. John Steuck of Sanborn, Iowa, were united in marriage. The bride was given away by her father, and was handsomely gowned in a gown of white crepe de chine trimmed with silver, lace and pearl trimming, wearing a veil and carrying a hsower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The groom wore the conventional black.

The bridesmaids were Miss Viola Erdmann, sister of the bride, and Miss Esther Hagar of Janesville. Miss Erdmann wore a gown of pale blue crepe de chine and Miss Hagar wore a gown of light yellow crepe de chine, each carrying a bouquet of pink and white carnations. The groom was attneded by his brother, Wm. Steuck, and W. C. Prebbanow. Miss Helen Genrich of Wausau played Lohengrin's Wedding March. The recepiton was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a' 6 o'clock dinner was served to about 60 people. Mr. and Mrs. Steuck will be at home in Sanborn, Iowa, after July 15. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Genrich, Wausau; Helen Genrich, Wausau; Miss Rose Steuck, Sanborn, Iowa; Mrs. Albert Sageletter, Wausau, and George May of Wausau.

PAYMENT RECEIVED

About twenty years ago Miss S. married against the protests of her family, her prospective husband being a consumptive. Two months after marriage the husband died. The wife showed unmistakable evidences of the disease not long after and went back home to be cared for by her mother.

The patient was stubborn and would take no precautions whatever. She would not use paper napkins nor old clothes which could be burned, but insisted upon using handkerchiefs that needed to be laundered. She even went so far as to insist on sleeping with her mother. Inasmuch as there were no hospitals or sanatoria to which she could be taken her family had to put up with her whims until her death, which occurred about a year after that of her husband.

The mother had been a very strong and helathy woman, but about six months after her daughter's death she began to show symptoms of tuberculosis and died about eighteen months later.

Shortly after the mother's death the only son married, and the three sisters wh owere still at home left, believing they might escape the disease if they moved into different quarters. In a short time ,however, the youngest sister came down with the disease. The oldest, a dressmaker, nursed and waited on her most of the time. Part of the time, however, the patient was cared for in the home of a married sister, "where she could see more of the baby." She was at the married sister's home about two months, when she became so weak and needed so much attention that she was taken home. In a short time she died. In the meantime the brother became ill and died of tuberculosis.

The oldest sister, who had served so long as a faithful but uninstructed nurse, contracted throat trouble, and after several operations and hemorrhages was advised to leave this climate. She went to Texas and lived there in poor health until a few months ago, when she, also, died of tuberculosis.

The only members of the immediate family who escaped the disease were the two who wre not at home when the first victim was afflicted, but the tragic story is not yet completed. The baby spoken of above as being in intimate contact with one of the sick aunts, lived until he was about twelve years of age when he contracted spinal meningitis (undoubtedly tuberculous) and suffered terribly for about two months, when he died—the last victim, we trust, in this family which has paid s odearly for the carelessness and indifference of Miss S.

For her the excuse can be made that twenty years ago such carelessness and indifference were far more common than they are today.

WELLS FARGO COMPANY WILL PENSION EMPLOYEES

Under the new pension plan adopted on June 1 by the Wells Fargo & Co. express system, the minimum fixed by th ecompany for superannuated employes is $30 a month, Other benefits are provided in addition to those in force during the last twenty-five years, Among them is a disability clause covering those who have been in the company's employ for six months or more. This is for accidents or illness contracted while off duty and on, the amount being much larger in the latter case. Temporary disability is covered by full pay for six months, and half pay for a year after. If disability continues, the pay goes on for two additional years. If the man has been employed fifteen years, his allowance continues until death. The amount is considerably larger in cases where the employe has been on the payroll for twenty-five years.

Wood County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Minnie Gansch, Deceased.

On reading and filing the applicatino of Adolph Gansch, Executor of the will of Minnie Gansch, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his adminstraton, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 5th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1916.

By the ourt, W. J. Conway,
County Judge.

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney for the Estate..

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Enbalmer and
Funeral Director.
Lady Attendant if desired.
Office 885. Res. phone 886
Night phone 886, Day phone 885
Store on West Side.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited To
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and eye Surgeon, Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Telephone No. 254.

HEMLOCK

Old Faithful

See it before you buy

Lumber is like most other things, it may be good, bad or indifferent. If you buy lumber at home, right out of the local yard that you know is square and up-to-date and gives good service, you can see what you're getting *before* you get it. If you send away for it, you are ordering just a name and you won't know what the name really stands for until *after* the goods are delivered. To get satisfaction *then* is not so easy!

So wise buyers buy at home the "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK lumber which grows near home, is sawed near home, and helps make the home community prosperous. It's the only safe way.

FREE PLAN BOOK—(published by "The Hemlock Manufacturers," Oshkosh, Wis.) contains descriptions, plans and pictures of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Houses, Barns, Hog Houses, Silos, Poultry Houses, Granaries, etc. No charge—no obligation. But don't forget "Old Faithful."

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Everything in Quality Lumber and Building Material
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Why Spend your Money,— —"with a Spade"?

* * *

THRIFT does *not* mean Penuriousness!

Its first principle consists in *getting* FULL VALUE for each Dollar of Income expended.

Getting *less* is not complimentary to the *intelligence* of even a Millionaire.

Being liberal and generous, in affairs where it is proper and deliberate to be so, differs widely from being *thriftless, thoughtless* and *careless* in buying things, on a business basis.

A habit of "Jumping at Conclusions," instead of *Thinking out* these Conclusions, costs many a man a lifetime of Un-success.

* * *

TOO many Americans indolently act upon the shallow theory that an article "must be" WORTH more, merely because it *Costs* more.

They are thus taxed a heavy price, all through life, for such an *indolent* habit of Thought.

They work hard, industriously and intelligently, to *acquire* money.

Then (for their personal needs) they "*Spend* it with a Spade."

Is this complimentary to the judgment of even the Wealthiest?

Do people *become* Wealthy who acquire the careless HABIT of "Spending Money," instead of intelligent, thoughtful BUYING with it?

* * *

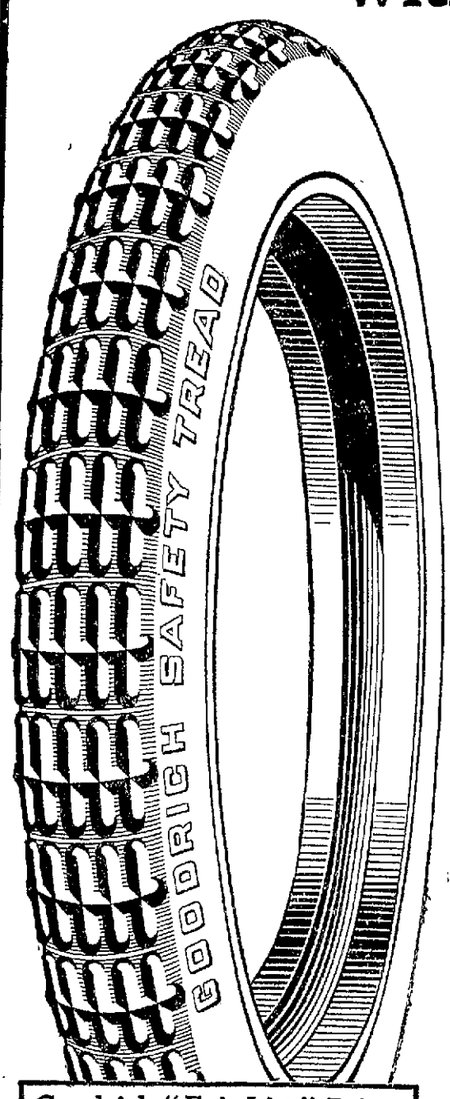
MONEY cannot make BETTER Fabric Tires,—at ANY price,—than Goodrich 47-Year Experience,—300,000,000 lbs. Purchasing-Power, and Deliberate Intention, are now producing.

No Rubber Concern in the world could afford to offer the low Fair-List Prices here quoted, on Fabric Tires (for such HIGH quality) without the enormous Goodrich VOLUME, which so *reduces Cost* as to make these *lowest prices* possible.

When, therefore, you pay MORE than these Goodrich Fair-List prices for ANY Fabric Tire, you are NOT getting "*better*" Tires.

Test out Goodrich Tires,—and see!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.



Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices
(SAFETY-TREADS)

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 x 3½		$13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4		$22.00
34 x 4		$22.40
35 x 4½		$31.20
36 x 4½		$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35

GOODRICH
"Black-Tread" TIRES

"TEXTAN"—*The New Goodrich Shoe Sole (for your Feet). —Does for your SHOES what the black "Barefoot-Rubber" Tread does for Goodrich Tires.*

—Wears longer than Leather! —Is Non-slippery! —Is more Flexible than Leather!
—Is Waterproof! —Is Lighter than Leather! —Is EASIER on your Feet!

Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railways be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*

P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager*, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager*, Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager*, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President*, Southern Railway.
B. R. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wabash Railway.
P. R. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President*, New York Central Railway.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager*, Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager*, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, *Gen'l Supt. Transp.*, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. B. GREIG, *Asst. to President*, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager*, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President*, Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager*, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.*, Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-Pres.*, Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President*, Erie Railroad
G. B. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Man.*, Sunset Central Lines.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL ITEMS

L. M. Mathis has returned from a business trip to Illinois.

George F. Kreiger transacted business in Wausau on Thursday and Friday.

Otto Federwitz of Port Edwards was a pleasant caller at thi sottice on Thursday.

C. Wittig of Vesper was amnog the business callers at the Tribune office on Thursday.

Frank Kersten of the town of Sigel favored this office with a pleasant call on Wednesday.

Miss Ethel Sutor departed on Sunday for Green Bay to spend a week visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Hugo Zilmer of Watertown is visiting her parents in the city, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown.

Henry Karnitz departed on Saturday for Plymouth, where he will spend a week with friends.

Miss Manon Matthews is spending several weeks in Chicago, Racine and other points in the southern part of the state.

Miss Clara Korslin came home from Minneapolis, Minn., for a two weeks' vacation. All her friends are glad to see her.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Chauvin of Alabama are guests at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alexander.

Wm. Coenen, the Rudolph merchant, was a business visitor in the city on Thursday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. J. H. Snyder of Minneapolis is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Corner, in the town of Rudolph for several weeks.

Henry Harbeck, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, called at this office on Thursday to renew his subscription for another year.

Miss Dora Le May of Tomahawk, who spent several days in the city a guest of Miss Myrtle Severance, returned to her home the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rogers left by auto for Minneapolis on Saturday, where they will spend several days. Herman Krbrofske will drive the car.

Henry Gash, one of the hustling young farmers of Vesper, called at the Tribune office on Friday to advance his subscription for another year.

Miss Minnie Marzofka has returned from Milwaukee, where she has been visiting relatives and friends. Milwaukee looks good to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fanderich returned to their home in Glasgow, Mont., on Saturday after a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends in the city.

Leo White, a Vesper young man, has enlisted in the South Dakota National Guard at Red Wing, S. D.

Mrs. Alberte Lutz of Almond has been visiting with friends and relatives in the city the past week.

Horace Weaver of Biron suffered a painful accident while employed in the mill at the place when his arm was caught between the rollers on one of the machines. The arm was broken and crushed to some extent, but is improving at the present time.

L. E. Peckham of the town of Grand Rapids was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business. Mr. Peckham departed on Monday for West Lima, where he owns a large farm in partnership with his son, Leo, and brother-in-law, Paul Myers. The firm were shipping down a number of pure bred Holstein stock, which will be a valuable addition to their present herd.

Bulletin No. 266 for April, 1916, has been received from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin and contains information about how to plan that new barn you expect to build in the near future. It will pay any farmer who expects to build a barn soon to send and get a copy of this valuable bulletin. They will find much to their interest if they study the same carefully. It's free for the asking. Write the Agricultural Department at Madison and tell them to send you Bulletin No. 266.

Mrs. L. A. McGuere is spending a week with relatives in Appleton.

Mrs. Ellis of Los Angeles, Cal., is a guest at the E. W. Ellis home.

Guy Nash of Stevens Point was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. R. E. McFarland is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McFarland in Chicago.

Howard Mullen and Cleve Akey have returned from a camping trip up the river.

Robert Weeks spent several days the past week visiting friends at Wild Rose.

Miss Jennie Lindner of Plainfield is spending a few days at the Mrs. Alton Gibbs home.

Fred Ragan and Neil Nash drove a new Oakland touring car up from Milwaukee on Saturday.

Mrs. Simonson of Tomah visited friends in this city and at Nekoosa several days last week.

Mrs. Larson and son of Watertown are spending a couple of weeks at the Edgar Kellogg home.

Rev. and Mrs. Pautz are in Milwaukee attending the annual Synodical meeting of the Lutheran Synod.

Jacob Lutz was at Wautoma one day the past week in the interest of the Grand Rapids Brewing Company.

Harold Hutchinson and Thomas Weston of Milwaukee spent several days of the past week at the L. Reichel home.

The Civics meeting of the Federated Woman's Clubs, which was to occur June 30, has been postponed to July 14.

Walter Stamm, who has been located at Minneapolis for several months' past, is spending a few days at his home in this city.

Joseph Kraus has returned from Chicago, where he has been in the hospital for a few weeks. Mr. Kraus is a brother of Mrs. Edward Hougen's.

Earl Hill and Hank Wasser leave the latter part of the week for Eagle River, where they will spend a week fishing for trout and bigger game fish.

Mrs. D. B. Philleo left on Saturday for Green Bay, where she will spend some time at the Dr. Minnehan summer home, a short distance from Green Bay.

Miss Ruth McCamley returned the past week from Detroit, Mich., where she attends school. She will spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCamley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ecklund and family of Bemidji, Minn., arrived in the city on Sunday in their auto for a week's visit with friends and relatives in the city and the town of Sigel.

Herman Lipke, a former resident of Auburndale, has purchased the Elm Park Hotel at Pittsville, which has been enoducted by Harry Ames, and will conduct the same in the future.

Wm. Kellogg, Jr., who travels for the Van Camps Company, spent several days the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Kellogg. He left this morning for Portage.

Jerry Herschleb came up from Milwaukee on Saturday and returned Sunday in his car, which he had left here this winter to be repainted. Jerry is making his headquarters in Milwaukee now.

J. J. Bukolt, of Stevens Point, has his new launch, the Nyphea, completed and launched in the river at that place, and the craft is said to be quite an elaborate affair. The boat of forty-two feet long with a nine foot beam, and is not supposed to draw over sixteen inches of water. The power plant consists of a twenty horse power engine equipped with an electric lighting generator. The boat has a full cabin and can accommodate about forty passengers.

—Have you seen the new 1917 Regal Model J-H-32 car at $695.00? It has all the $1,000 car features. Ask for a demonstration. Call phone 334.

Marshfield people are not forgetting the militia boys who are down at Camp, several of them remembering them by sending down some of the little luxuries that are not furnished by Uncle Sam. Among the contributors are C. E. Blodgett & Sons, who sent down four boxes of cigars, and $35 worth of tobacco. Miss Nina Nehs sent down a bread basket of doughnuts and Ralph J. Baker a mammoth freezer of ice cream.

Barney Oldfield, probably the best known racing driver that has ever walked on the throttle, passed thru Stevens Point and Marshfield last week on his way to the Pacific coast over the Yellowstone Trail. Mr. Oldfield was in company with his wife and a party of friends and was advertising and selling Firestone tires to garages along the route. Barney, like a number of men in dangerous and sensational work, has announced the fact that he has quit the racing game while the quitting is good, and in the future will probably limit his excitement to croquet, bridge whist or some other form of amusement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller were visiting in Ashland.

Miss Jones of Milwaukee is a guest at the E. W. Ellis home.

Julius Nelson and daughter, Clara, visited in Green Bay on Sunday.

Dr. C. A. Boorman was a business visitor in Green Bay on Sunday.

Miss Jane Taylor is visiting at the Dr. W. D. Harvie home in Fond du Lac.

James Jensen spent Sunday in Neillsville, making the trip in his roadster.

Lucile and Carroll Beell of Marshfield are in the city visiting with friends.

Mrs. John Pilsner of Marshfield is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Albert Waldvogel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson have returned from their wedding tour on the Great Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Miller were visitors at the Wm. Brauer home in Green Bay on Sunday.

Ernest Oberbeck, Sr., of Chicago, spent several days of the past week in this city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roach drove to Marshfield on Monday, where they spent the day on business.

Joe Zabawa, who is dredging in Minnesota, is home to spend a brief vacation with his family.

Mrs. Jennie Gilkey returned the past week from a visit with relativs at Oshkosh and Green Lake.

Albert Waldvogel is having the Dixon House auto buss repainted. Hugo Lind is doing the work.

Mrs. James Rogers and two daughters of Phillips are visiting in the city at the George Delap home.

Miss Belle Hudson of Wausau spent from Saturday to Wednesday at the Ridgman home in this city.

Mrs. Hans Hostveld is visiting with her mother, Mrs. H. Rockstead, in Minneapolis for several weeks.

Albert Waldvogel has let the contract for building his new home on Third Ave. South to D. P. Fadner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Love and Mr. and Mrs. C. Jaserson spent several days the past week at Wild Rose camping.

Miss Bernadette Schlatterer spent from Saturday until Wednesday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nan Schlatterer.

A. E. Weatherwax and wife and family left on Saturday for Lake Emily, where they will spend a week camping.

Mrs. Grant Babcock is at Rudolph this week caring for Mrs. Jackson and the new baby boy at the Jackson home.

Clarence Searls and family left for the marsh this week and will spend the summer there looking after their cranberry interests.

Hank Wasser, conductor on the Soo Line out of Waukesha, spent several days in this city the past week visiting with his mother.

Miss Maude Waterman is spending several days of this week in Hancock, where she is visiting her sister, Miss Edith Waterman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiland and son George autoed to Appleton on Saturday afternoon and visited over Sunday with their parents.

E. A. Melzer of Oshkosh and Miss Laura Bolger of Rockford, Ill., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kohler for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davies of Madison have returned to their home in Madison after spending a couple of weeks at the A. L. Arpin home in this city.

Louis Fournier and A. J. Cowell returned the first of the week from a week's outing in the northern part of the state. They brought home a nice catch of fist and report a good time.

The fire department was called out on Saturday about 1:30 to put out a fire in a construction company's cook car which stood on the Soo tracks near the Nash Hardware Company ware house. The damage was very slight.

Thiery Case, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cast, suffered a painful accident at the Port Edwards mill when he caught his thumb in between two heavy rolls. The thumb was badly crushed and will inconvenience Mr. Case for a short time.

Alex Jones, who has been enlisted with the 1st Regiment of Madison, has been transferred to the band and will play the clarinet. Alex will handle the presswork for the Chicago Tribune and United Press during his services down there.

About seventy-five from this city took advantage of the nice weather on Sunday and went down to Camp Douglas to see the militia in camp there. A number went down on the special train over the St. Paul road and several others went in autos.

Rasmus Jensen of the town of Saratoga was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year. Mr. Jensen had brought in a load of nine hogs, selling them to the Relland Packing Co., he received 9 cents a pound.

Emil Koch, who resides in the town of Seneca, was a pleasant caller at this office while in the city on business Saturday. Mr. Koch reports that the warm weather has helped out the crops considerably out his way, but they are still very backward for this time of the year.

A number of friends of Miss Gussie Yeske gathered at her home Thursday evening in honor of her departure for Milwaukee, which occurred on Saturday. The evening was very pleasantly passed at music and various games were played, the guests departing at a late hour, wishing Miss Yeske the best of success.

Pat Morrissey, who suffered several serious cuts and bruises about the head when he fell from a ladder on the Conway farm near Rudolph, is recovering nicely and was able to leave the hospital last week. Mr. Morrissey suffered his accident during the absence of the rest of the crew and lay at the foot of the ladder unconscious some little time before discovered.

John Lempke, one of the old residents of the West Side, who has been flagman at the Northwestern crossing for a number of years, suffered a stroke of paralysis on Thursday which affected his legs and side of his face, leaving him helpless. Mr. Lempke is 66 years of age and makes his home with his son, H. Lempke, roadmaster for the Grand Rapids Street Railway.

Thru a misunderstanding over the telephone last Wednesday the Tribune credited the marriage of Miss Anna Schmick to Miss Anna Flick and for which we are duely apologetic. Miss Schmick is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schmick of the town of Rudolph and is a popular young lady in that section. The wedding, which occured on Wednesday, united Miss Schmick and Edward Corner and proved to be a most enjoyable affair. Following the ceremony a reception and dance was held at the Schmick home where a number of friends and relatives celebrated the occasion in a fitting style.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richards are visiting in Minneapolis.

Alex Haydock of Biron visited in Milwaukee over Sunday.

Miss Nellie Ward of Babcock is visiting Miss Leora Porter.

Miss Anna Reding has returned from a week's visit at La Crosse.

Miss Minnie Getts of Milwaukee is visiting at the W. H. Getts home.

Alex. Haydock of Biron recevied his new Buick touring car on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Jacobson spent the Fourth with relatives at Arkdale.

Petronella Mulroy of Milwaukee spent the Fourth in the city with friends.

Misses Vivian Hoffman, Irene and Gladys Nelson are spending a week at Amherst.

Mrs. J. . Normington is in Marshfield, being called there by the illness of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Zeaman of Thorpe are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Miss Caroline Kuntz of Madison visited over the Fourth with relatives in this city.

Miss Mae Benson of Milwaukee is spending a month's vacation at her home in this city.

Mrs. C. F. Kruger is visiting friends and relatives in New Lisbon and Camp Douglas.

Miss Jule Banks has returned to her home in Wausau after a visit with Miss Tena Benson.

Miss Hazel Cruickshanks of Chippewa Falls is visiting her cousin, Miss Kathlyn Geoghan.

John Vanderbie and family of Madison are in the city for a week's visit with relatives.

Miss Irene Sommers spent a few days of th epast week with Miss Josephine Porrier at Merrill.

J. L. Reinhart and family are now located in the Baruch ohuse until the completion of his new home.

Mrs. C. A. Normington and mother, Mrs. Dettloff, have returned from a visit with relatives at Oconto.

Mrs. Fred Genrich has returned to her home in Wausau after a short visit in this city at the Kernin home.

Oscar Hoffman spent a few days of the past week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman.

Frank Hammel and family, who have resided near Pittsville for many years, are moving to Ispwich, South Dakota.

Mrs. Louis Neitzel departed Sunday for a three weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Kusserow, at New London.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Barden of Wausau were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Duncan over the Fourth.

Hon. A. H. Stange and wife of Merrill spent the Fourth at the home of their daughter, Mayor E. W. Ellis and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stolp expect to move to Detroit, Mich., in the near future, where Mr. Stolp has secured a good position.

Miss Edna McSwain has accepted the position as assistant librarian to fill the vacancy made by Genevieve Hayes, resigned.

Miss Katherine Urbans and Verona Drapes of Stevens Point were guests of Miss Lydia Karberg several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carey and children returned on Monday from a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Carey's parents at Marquette, Mich.

Wesley Eberhart, who is employed in the Jeffrey automobile factory at Kenosha, was home to spend the Fourth with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Eberhart.

Mrs. Ferdinand Keip is seriously ill at her home in the town of Sigel. Mrs. Keip is 91 years of age, and the attending physician holds out no hopes for her recovery.

The writer made a trip to Waupaca on Sunday and, judging from the general appearances of the crops along the route there will be very little crop failure this year. Rye, clover and grains are exceptionally good this season and while potatoes and corn may be a little late the general run of crops seem fully up to the standard in that section of the country.

Wm. Granger was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Monday while in the city on business. Mr. Granger has been out at the Potter marsh most of this season doing some painting out there, and reports that he has only the dwelling house left to paint. Mr. Granger states that the crops are not as far advanced in that section as would be desired, especially corn, which is rather late.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Better wages make better health?

Better health makes better citizens?

Better citizens make a better nation?

The U. S. Public Health Service found 78 per cent of the rural homes in a certain county unprovided with sanitary conveniences of any kind?

Cholera is spread in the same manner as typhoid fever.

Scarlet fever kills over 10,000 Americans each year?

Hookworm enters through the skin?

He who builds up health lays up treasure in the Bank of Nature?

SCANDINAVIAN MORAVIAN CHURCH

Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Second street, South, will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society on Thursday afternoon. Thursday evening the Willing Workers will meet at the home of the Misses Helen and Edith Johnson.

PARTICULARS

—The 19th Century demands high class salesmanship; the old time fogey is a thing of the past. Hammel, the auctioneer, does it right. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. See me or phone 388. tf*

FOR SALE:—Typewriter. Oliver No. 3 good as new. Inquire at this office. tf.

ERDMANN-STEUCK

A pretty church wedding occurred at the First Moravina Church Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock when Miss Amanda Erdmann and Mr. John Steuck of Sanborn, Iowa, were united in marriage. The bride was given away by her father, and was handsomely gowned in a gown of white crepe de chine trimmed with silver, lace and pearl trimming, wearing a veil and carrying a bsower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The groom wore the conventional black.

The bridesmaids were Miss Viola Erdmann, sister of the bride, and Miss Esther Hagar of Janesville. Miss Erdmann wore a gown of pale blue crepe de chine and Miss Hagar wore a gown of light yellow crepe de chine, each carrying a bouquet of pink and white carnations. The groom was attneded by his brother, Wm. Steuck, and W. C. Prebbanow. Miss Helen Genrich of Wausau played Lohengrin's Wedding March. The recepiton was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a 6 o'clock dinner was served to about 60 people. Mr. and Mrs. Steuck will be at home in Sanborn, Iowa, after July 15. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Genrich, Wausau; Helen Genrich, Wausau; Miss Rose Steuck, Sanborn, Iowa; Mrs. Albert Sageletter, Wausau, and George May of Wausau.

PAYMENT RECEIVED

About twenty years ago Miss S. married against the protests of her family, her prospective husband being a consumptive. Two months after marriage the husband died. The wife showed unmistakable evidences of the disease not long after and went back home to be cared for by her mother.

The patient was stubborn and would take no precautions whatever. She would not use paper napkins nor old clothes which could be burned, but insisted upon using handkerchiefs that needed to be laundered. She even went so far as to insist on sleeping with her mother. Inasmuch as there were no hospitals or sanatoria to which she could be taken her family had to put up with her whims until her death, which occurred about a year after that of her husband.

The mother had been a very strong and helathy woman, but about six months after her daughter's death she began to show symptoms of tuberculosis and died about eighteen months later.

Shortly after the mother's death the only son married, and the three sisters wh owere still at home left, believing they might escape the disease if they moved into different quarters. In a short time ,however, the youngest sister came down with the disease. The oldest, a dressmaker, nursed and waited on her most of the time. Part of the time, however, the patient was cared for in the home of a married sister, "where she could see more of the baby." She was at the married sister's home about two months, when she became so weak and needed so much attention that she was taken home. In a short time she died. In the meantime the brother became ill and died of tuberculosis.

The oldest sister, who had served so long as a faithful but uninstructed nurse, contracted throat trouble, and after several operations and hemorrhages was advised to leave this climate. She went to Texas and lived there in poor health until a few months ago, when she, also, died of tuberculosis.

The only members of the immediate family who escaped the disease were the two who wre not at home when the first victim was afflicted, but the tragic story is not yet completed. The baby spoken of above as being in intimate contact with one of the sick aunts, lived until he was about twelve years of age when he contracted spinal menin-gitis (undoubtedly tuberculous) and suffered terribly for about two months, when he died—the last victim, we trust, in this family which has paid s odearly for the carelessness and indifference of Miss S.

For her the excuse can be made that twenty years ago such carelessness and indifference were far more common than they are today.

WELLS FARGO COMPANY WILL PENSION EMPLOYEES

Under the new pension plan adopted on June 1 by the Wells Fargo & Co. express system, the minimum fixed by th ecompany for superanuated employes is $30 a month. Other benefits are provided in addition to those in force during the last twenty-five years. Among them is a disability clause covering those who have been in the company's employ for six months or more. This is for accidents or illness contracted while off duty and on, the amount being much larger in the latter case. Temporary disability is covered by full pay for six months, and half pay for a year after. If disability continues, the pay goes on for two additional years. If the man has been employed fifteen years, his allowance continues until death. The amount is considerably larger in cases where the employe has been on the payroll for twenty-five years.

Wood County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Minnie Gansch, Deceased.

On reading and filing the applicatino of Adolph Gansch, Executor of the will of Minnie Gansch, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his adminstraton, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 5th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1916.

By the ourt, W. J. Conway,
County Judge.

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney for the Estate..

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

"Old Faithful" HEMLOCK

See it before you buy

Lumber is like most other things, it may be good, bad or indifferent. If you buy lumber at home, right out of the local yard that you know is square and up-to-date and gives good service, you can see what you're getting *before* you get it. If you send away for it, you are ordering just a name and you won't know what the name really stands for until *after* the goods are delivered. To get satisfaction *then* is not so easy!

So wise buyers-buy at home the "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK lumber which grows near home, is sawed near home, and helps make the home community prosperous. It's the only safe way.

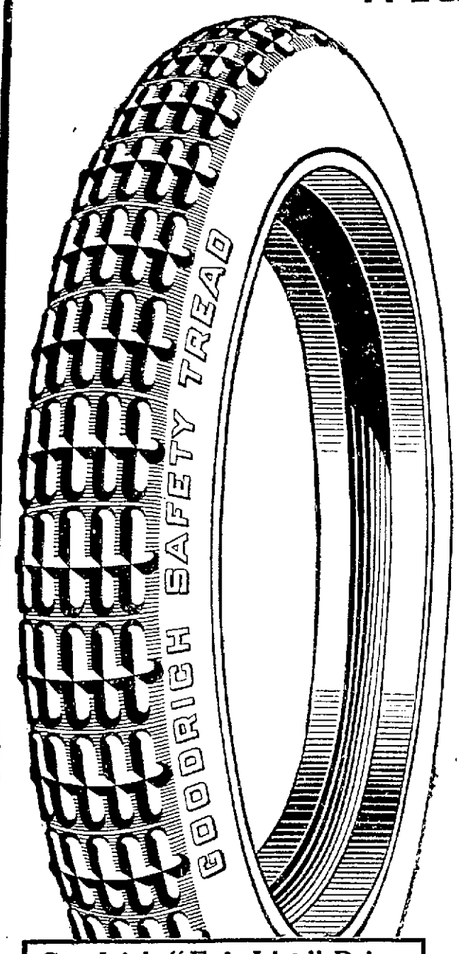
FREE PLAN BOOK—(published by "The Hemlock Manufacturers," Oshkosh, Wis.)contains descriptions, plans and pictures of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Houses, Barns, Hog Houses, Silos, Poultry Houses, Granaries, etc. No charge—no obligation. But don't forget "Old Faithful."

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Everything in Quality Lumber and Building Material

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Why Spend your Money,— —"with a Spade"?



THRIFT does *not* mean Penuriousness! Its first principle consists in *getting* FULL VALUE for each Dollar of Income expended.

Getting *less* is not complimentary to the *intelligence* of even a Millionaire.

Being liberal and generous, in affairs where it is proper and deliberate to be so, differs widely from being *thriftless, thoughtless* and *careless* in buying things, on a business basis.

A habit of "Jumping at Conclusions," instead of *Thinking out* these Conclusions, costs many a man a lifetime of Un-success.

* * *

TOO many Americans indolently act upon the shallow theory that an article "must be" WORTH more, merely because it *Costs* more.

They are thus taxed a heavy price, all through life, for such an *indolent* habit of Thought.

They work hard, industriously and intelligently, to *acquire* money.

Then (for their personal needs) they "*Spend* it with a Spade."

Is this complimentary to the judgment of even the Wealthiest?

Do people *become* Wealthy who acquire the careless HABIT of "Spending Money," instead of intelligent, thoughtful BUYING with it?

* * *

MONEY cannot make BETTER Fabric Tires, at ANY price, than Goodrich 47-Year Experience, 300,000,000 lbs. Purchasing-Power, and Deliberate Intention, are now producing.

No Rubber Concern in the world could afford to offer the low Fair-List Prices here quoted, on Fabric Tires (for such HIGH quality) without the enormous Goodrich VOLUME, which so *reduces Cost* as to make these *lowest prices* possible.

When, therefore, you pay MORE than these Goodrich Fair-List prices for ANY Fabric Tire, you are NOT getting "*better*" Tires.

Test out Goodrich Tires,—and see!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices
(SAFETY-TREADS)

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 x 3½		$13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4		$22.00
34 x 4		$22.40
35 x 4½		$31.20
36 x 4½		$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35

GOODRICH
"Black-Tread" TIRES

"TEXTAN"—*The New Goodrich Shoe Sole (for your Feet).*
—Does for your SHOES what the black "Barefoot-Rubber" Tread does for Goodrich Tires.

—Wears longer than Leather! —Is Non-slippery! —Is more Flexible than Leather!
—Is Waterproof! —Is Lighter than Leather! —Is EASIER on your Feet!

Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

In After Years

Your baby will feel the effects of improper feeding.

Do you know that cow's milk contains but one-sixth the amount of iron of mother's milk and that Thompson's Food (Peptonized) is pure sweet milk modified on a large scale and so prepared that the iron content equals that of mother's milk.

Your baby will thank you in after years if you bring it up on Thompson's Food (Peptonized). There will be no danger of it being anaemic, rickety or backward in growth.

Ready for use by simply adding water.

We suggest that you try a 50c package with our guarantee of satisfaction.

OTTO'S PHARMACY
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Licensed Enbalmer and Funeral Director.
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Practice Limited To
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and eye Surgeon, Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Telephone No. 254.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railways be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

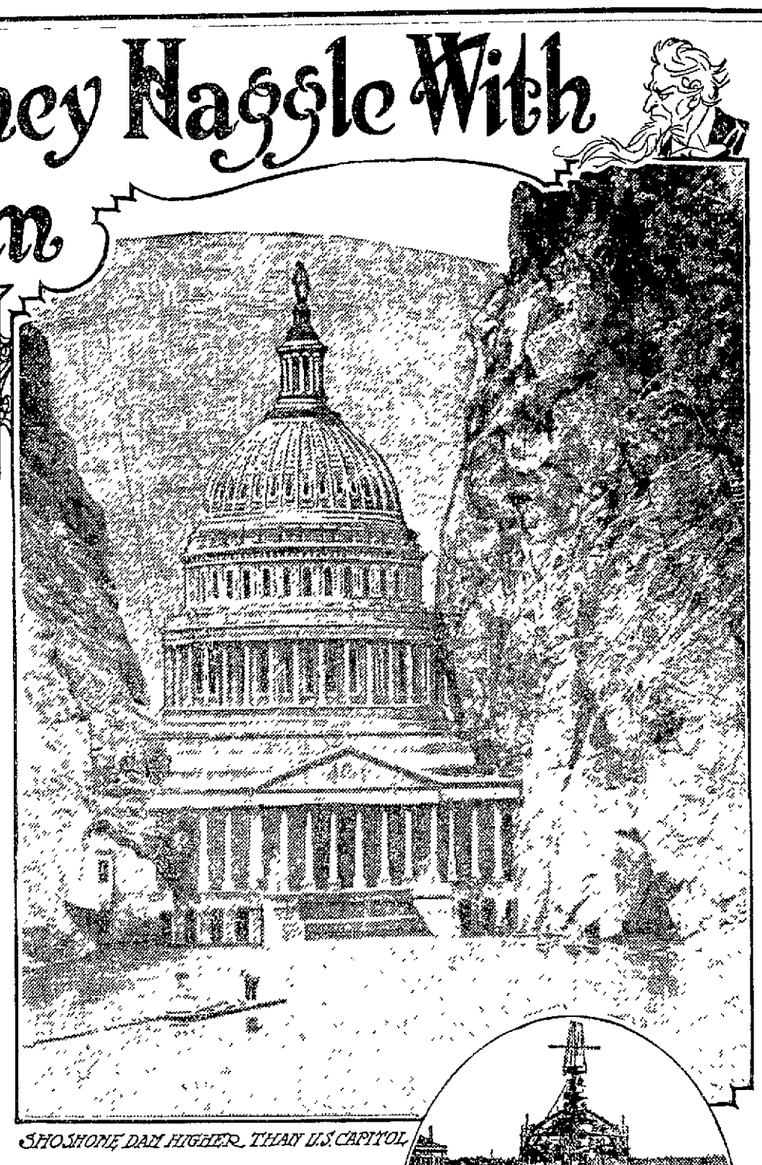
National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*

P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager*, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager*, Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager*, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President*, Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wabash Railway.
F. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President*, New York Central Railway.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager*, Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager*, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
B. W. GRICE, *Gen'l Supt. Transp.*, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers*, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager*, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President*, Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager*, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.*, Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-Pres.*, Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President*, Erie Railroad
G. E. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.*, Sunset Central Lines.

Where They Haggle With Uncle Sam

Huge sums involved in suits brought against the government in the court of claims at Washington.



SHOSHONE DAM HIGHER THAN U.S. CAPITOL

THERE is a government firing line where firing is almost constantly going on. No blood is spilled, but interest is intense always, for it is shooting for money—big money. Long shots predominate.

It is in a queer place for a firing line—in a former art gallery. In other words, the old abode of the Corcoran gallery, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., now houses the United States court of claims, and there nearly every day of the court's sessions eminent counsel endeavor to score a bull's eye and thereby win for themselves and their clients coin of the realm in sums all the way from a few thousands to many millions of dollars. It is a mighty absorbing and always alluring game, because, as a rule, the stakes are high. Competitors are numerous because, if a hit is made, the pay is sure.

At the present writing some ninety-nine millions (in fresh crinkly notes of Uncle Sam worth 100 per cent of each 100 cents) are involved. That is cases are now pending in the court of claims calling for $98,730,115 70

A judgment by the court of claims, unless reversed by the United States Supreme court, is as good as cash. It follows that the prize of prizes in legal circles today is some sort of a fairly well substantiated claim against the United States government. Innumerable such claims are discovered and made. The cases now pending number more than ten thousand.

Needless to say if all or any considerable part of this ninety-nine million dollars is paid it will come out of the United States treasury—i. e., out of the pockets of the people of the United States. Therefore, on this firing line the people have their representatives, the same consisting of a numerous staff of attorneys retained upon salaries by Uncle Sam. Nominally their chief is the attorney general, but the attorney general in person is engrossed with greater matters—the construction and enforcement of the greater laws, particularly the antitrust laws. He has very little time to devote to "routine."

The gentleman in actual charge, therefore, is the "assistant attorney general in charge of the defense of suits against the United States." Under the present administration this gentleman is Mr. Huston Thompson of Denver, Colo., former classmate at Princeton of President Wilson. Mr. Thompson holds one of the many big submerged jobs in the government service.

This Denver man, the records show, has injected western hustle into his job. When he came into the office he found the dockets of the court of claims cluttered up with some twenty-odd thousand cases. Now the total is 10,705 cases.

The claims run all the way from a few thousand dollars into the millions. They originate for the most part in the numerous contracts made by all departments of the government for the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels; the erection of public buildings; dredging and improvement of rivers and harbors; the building and maintenance of dams, locks, and seawalls; reclamation projects; construction of dry docks; contracts for army supplies; contracts with mail contractors and railroad companies for carrying mails; claims for the alleged use and infringement of patented devices; and suits where it is contended that an implied contract exists.

In amount the so-called "Divisor case" is the largest. The railroads are attacking the validity of an executive order issued in 1907 which bases compensation for carrying the mails upon a division of the total weight by seven rather than by six. It is a contention that a seven-day week rather than a six-day week was meant in the statute covering railway mail pay. If the government loses this case it must pay to the railroads over $40,009,000.

One of the highest dams in the world has produced one of the biggest law suits in the world. As is shown by the accompanying picture, this dam is a bigger proposition, as far as height goes, than the United States capitol building with its enormous dome at Washington, D. C. It is the dam which stores water for the Shoshone irrigation project in Wyoming.

The contestants are endeavoring to collect more than $800,000 in addition to the $1,338,000 allowed under the terms of the contract as interpreted by the United States reclamation service. The original contractors went into bankruptcy after the first year's work on the job and the bonding company behind the contractors took over the contract. An unprecedented spring flood in the Shoshone river, accompanied by a run of saw logs from a mill operated a mile or so above the site of the dam, washed out the temporary works which had been stalled preparatory to the construction of the present concrete dam.

It is also alleged that the government made requirements not specified in the terms of the original contract which necessitated the removal of the foundation of the dam 12 feet upstream. It is sought to fasten on the government responsibility for the run of saw logs and it is contended that the requirements of the government engineers were unusual and unnecessarily strict.

The contentions of the United States, on the other hand, are that neither contractor appreciated the peculiar difficulties of the work undertaken; that the plant and material brought on the ground for the performance of the work was conspicuously inadequate; that the engineers employed by the contractors were incompetent and inefficient and not qualified by training and experience for the undertaking of such a work; and, in short, that all of the difficulties encountered grew out of the negligence, inefficiency and improper methods of the contractors.

The claims growing out of naval matters are numerous and large. There is a device used in manufacturing torpedoes which is known as a "superheater." It is a contrivance whereby fuel is burned in the compressed air driving the motor by which the torpedo is propelled, so that the compressed air is heated to a high pressure before its energy is utilized. Its use increases the speed and range of torpedoes.

The question now is whether the United States must pay the E. W. Bliss company $500 per torpedo purchased by the United States during the last five years containing this device. The total amount at issue is $225,000. It is an intricate patent case, the decision of which depends upon whether patents held by the Bliss company cover the type of "superheater" used in the American torpedo.

Litigation over sixteen years old involves the question whether the United States government must disgorge more than $340,000 in addition to the million already paid for the government dry dock at the League Island Navy yard, Philadelphia. The contractor claims he was compelled to make a much greater excavation than was specified in the terms of the contract covering the work. The answer of the government is that the contractor did not follow the method recommended by the board of naval engineers, which had studied the matter, and hence was himself responsible and liable for the extra cost.

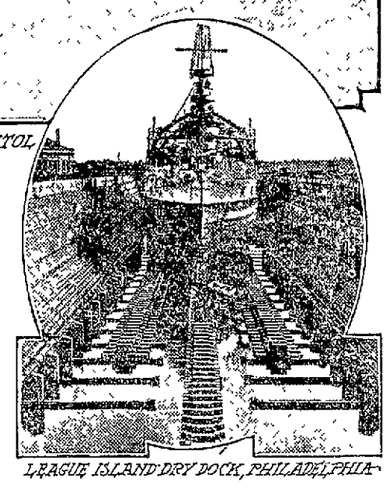
The court of claims has sustained the contractor and the department of justice is now asking the Supreme court to overrule the court of claims.

Whatever the government may have to pay for generally is valued at astonishingly high figures.

A submarine case involves $400,000. It hinges upon a string of patents on buoyance-regulating apparatus for submarine boats. The Electric Boat company is back of the case. It claims "that the invention described and claimed in said several letters patent, and each of them, are and have been recognized to be of great utility and value in the construction and operation of submarine boats." The original inventor, Lawrence Y. Spear, assigned his rights to the Submarine Boat company. It is carefully pointed out that "Spear was the original, first and sole inventor of the improvements," and it is then declared that the United States has used the inventions without license and has neglected and refused to pay royalty. About the right thing for Uncle Sam to do, it is alleged, is to pay the Electric Boat company $100,000 per submarine boat containing the Spear apparatus. At the date of the filing of the brief, December 10, 1915, four such boats were in use. The case, however, involves a demand for another $100,000, for each boat built subsequently by the United States in which the inventions are used.

Land-grant railroads, under the terms of their charters, are required to carry troops of the United States free. The question has now come up as to whether the National Guard when transported to the annual maneuvers in various parts of the United States "are troops of the United States." As the test case stands the Southern railroad asks for $2,447.90 for the payment of railway fares for the transportation of officers and men of the Alabama National Guard and the Mississippi National Guard from points in Alabama and Mississippi to the United States military post and camp at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, in 1908 and 1910. When finally disposed of, however, a much larger amount will be involved. It will set a precedent under which, if the Southern railroad is successful, other of the land-grant railroads will come into court and ask pay for transporting the militia.

The established practice of the war and treasury departments is that the organized militia when participating with the regular army at a military camp at joint maneuvers and field instructions are entitled to the pay, subsistence and transportation allowances of the officers and men of the regular army; that said organized troops when so transported are traveling under orders of the war department, and payment for their transportation can only be made on the same basis applicable to the regular army. This would mean that transportation for militia over land-grant railroads would be subject to the land-grant deductions made for the transportation of regulars. It is held that the expression, "troops of the United states," as used in land-grant acts is sufficiently broad to include organized militia when traveling under the orders of the war department.



LEAGUE ISLAND DRY DOCK, PHILADELPHIA

The court of claims has already held that the members of the National Guard do not become "troops of the United States" until they are called out and mustered into the federal service by the president. Hence, this court has declared that the Southern railroad ought to be paid the extra $2,447.70. To this judgment the department of justice demurred and is now asking the Supreme court for a review of the case.

That little vest-pocket stamp book, with a dozen stamps in it, price 25 cents, is the subject of a lawsuit in which Uncle Sam is asked to pay more than $1,000,000 damages. It is declared to be royalties due the patentee of the stamp-book idea.

The case goes back to 1898. In that year, through Senator Penrose, two models of a stamp book patented by Frank G. Farnham, together with a printed pamphlet explanatory of the device, were referred to the then third assistant postmaster general. John A. Merritt was third assistant at the time and replied that "the department deems it inexpedient to sell postage stamps in the way proposed. However, after July 1, 1899, the then third assistant postmaster general, Edwin C. Madden, designed without knowledge of the existence of the Farnham patent the stamp book now used by the department. The bureau of engraving and printing evolved methods for its manufacture and the post office department began the public sale of two-cent stamps in book form.

Farnham wants the alleged profits of the government on the sale of the stamp books during the ten-year period from 1900 to 1910. The governments sells 12 two-cent stamps for a quarter, charging one cent for the book. The contention is that the profits on the sale of the books during the ten years have exceeded a million dollars.

Farnham's attorneys have appealed to the Supreme court, where a final decision is now expected.

Another interesting suit is that brought by the contractor who constructed lock and dam No. 37, Ohio river, which cost, approximately, $1,250,000. The contractor wants an additional $147,000.

This lock and dam is located about ten miles below Cincinnati and at the time of its completion about five years ago was the largest movable, as distinguished from the stationary, dam in the world, being 900 feet across the navigable pass alone, with the lock on the Ohio side and three bear traps each 80 feet wide on the Kentucky side of the river. A bear trap consists of two concrete piers or walls with wooden shutters at each end hinged to the bottom of the dam structure.

The shutters may be raised or lowered for the purpose of allowing surplus water to escape, thus obviating the continual raising and lowering of the dam proper in the navigable pass. The dam is movable, in that its construction is of Chanoine weirs, which consist of wooden wickets about 18 feet high and 3 feet wide, and are upon hinges substantially fastened to a sill embedded in the concrete foundation extending to bedrock. When up during low water the wickets in the navigable pass resemble a high board fence, and vessels then pass through the lock, and when the river rises sufficiently they are lowered and boats pass right over them. The suit grows out of the alleged misrepresentation by the government of the depth to which the contractor would have to excavate to bedrock.

PICKED HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Russell Sage continues her interest in education. She has given $250,000 to an art school for young women in Troy, N. Y.

Several German chemists are endeavoring to find economical processes for the recovery of combustible material from coal ashes.

To increase the volume of sound from a phonograph a Parisian has invented an instrument that will play three records simultaneously.

Data accompanying a recently published official map of North Dakota show that the state has $64,000,000 set apart in land as a public school endowment.

An elaborate new central railroad station has just been completed in Tokio. It is in the style of the French renaissance. The total floor area is 29,000 square yards.

The famous petroleum springs of Greece, described by a historian four centuries before Christ, are to be exploited by local capitalists after being regarded merely as curiosities for more than 2,300 years.

A prize for the best code of morals for teachers and parents in the character education of children in the school and the home has been offered by the National Institution for Moral Instruction. By invitation of the institution, educators from various states are preparing codes and they will be printed in pamphlet form.

The plantain, a large, coarse banana, suitable for cooking, is a food staple of the tropics. The people of the United States thus far have not been educated to its use.

Josiah Collins of Parnell, Mo., who can do a regular first-class job of horseshoeing at the age of ninety, is the oldest blacksmith and farrier in his state.

The first monument in America to Adam was erected in Gardenville, Md. The memorial to be claimed first of the species is a square of concrete with a sun dial on top and the inscription on one of its faces: "To the Memory of Adam, the First Man."

They say that if the war keeps up the supply of chairs will be exhausted. Perhaps we shall be too busy to sit down, anyway, so why worry?

The production of white arsenic in the United States in 1914 indicates an output amounting to 4,670 short tons, valued at $313,147. This exceeds the largest previous output, that of 1913 (2,513 tons, valued at $159,236), by 46 per cent.

The town of Waterboro, Me., at its annual town meeting voted the sum of $50 toward the erection and maintenance of an outlook station on Ossipee mountain, with the understanding that other towns or parties raise a sufficient amount to make a total of $500.

A party of four persons in an automobile were recently carried through the air 225 feet above the surface by means of an aerial cableway over the Elephant Butte dam.

Mme. Melba announces that she will soon establish herself on an estate near San Francisco, where she will devote herself to teaching young girls without means to sing.

Some cynic remarks that the more indignation a girl can generate when a young man tries to kiss her the more she enjoys it.

"I'm From Missouri."

There are many versions of the origin of the expression "I'm from Missouri; you must show me," but, according to a leading New York journal, the account which receives the most credence is as follows: In the early days of Missouri the country courts required that a man bring his prospective bride with him and present her to the authorities before the marriage license could be issued. Sometimes the man would try to evade the requirement and refuse to present the girl. Then he would be reprimanded with the expression, "You've got to show me." The rebuke was generally considered a joke and the phrase spread over the country.

Remain Steadfast in Belief.

Fix thyself firmly upon the belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular resurrections, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.—Rev. John Donne.

U. S. ASKS APOLOGY

STRONG NOTE SENT TO VIENNA AS RESULT OF ATTACK ON SHIP.

CALLED INSULT TO AMERICA

Washington Government Demands Punishment of Submarine Commander and Payment of an Indemnity—Refuses to Accept Excuses.

Washington, June 30.—The state department made public on Wednesday this government's note to Austria-Hungary in the case of the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite. That vessel was attacked by an Austrian submarine December 21, 1915.

The note is the strongest yet delivered to the central powers.

This government, the note says, regards the attack on the Petrolite as a deliberate insult to the American flag and an invasion of American rights.

The demands of the United States are:

1—An apology.

2—The commander of the submarine to be punished.

3—That reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of an indemnity.

It is indicated to Austria that she would make immediate and ample amends.

The state department denies every allegation heretofore set up by Austria in defense of the action of her submarine commander.

The Austrian claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before it was shelled, and that its appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking it for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, occurred in the Mediterranean on December 5. A protest sent soon afterward, on preliminary reports from the tanker's captain and crew, brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replies.

5 AUTOISTS KILLED BY TRAIN

Residents of Wisconsin Lose Lives When Machine Is Struck by Passenger Near Warren, Ill.

Dubuque, Ia., June 30.—Five persons were instantly killed and one fatally injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an Illinois Central east-bound fast passenger train at a crossing one mile west of Warren, Ill., 30 miles east of here on Wednesday.

The dead: Patrick Deery, retired farmer, forty, Darlington, Wis.; Mrs. Patrick Deery, thirty-five; their two children, aged six months and six years; Pete Howe, thirty, Darlington, Wis.

A. D. Copelle, music dealer at Warren, fifty-five years old, was perhaps fatally injured.

The auto was stalled on the tracks when the train rounded a curve. The crash was unavoidable and the occupants of the auto had no chance to escape.

LIEBKNECHT SENT TO JAIL

Socialist Leader in Germany Sentenced to Thirty Months in Prison—Dismissed From Army.

Berlin, via London, June 30.—As a result of a trial on charges of high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to authorities, Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, got 30 months and dismissed from the army.

Doctor Liebknecht, whose criticisms of the government in speeches in the reichstag previously had led to his expulsion from the Socialist party in that body, was arrested on May 1 during the demonstration, and since has been held in custody, the reichstag having on May 11 by a vote of 229 to 111 declined to order his release.

He has been accused not only of taking part in but arranging the demonstration at which, it is alleged, cries of "Down with the war" and "Down with the kaiser" were raised by the excited demonstrators.

HITS CORN PRODUCTS FIRM

Dissolution of Company and Allied Concerns Is Ordered by U. S. Court.

New York, June 27.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company and its allied concerns, as an illegal combination in restraint of trade, was directed by Federal Judge Learned N. Hand in a decision filed on Saturday sustaining the complaint of the government. Under the decree the federal trade commission will arrange the details for the dissolution.

American Marine Is Slain.

Washington, June 30.—One American soldier was killed and another wounded in an engagement reported by Rear Admiral Caperton between United States marines and Santo Domingo rebels.

Iowa Girl Dies in South.

Mobile, Ala., June 30.—Miss Reulah W. Yarger, twenty-six, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Yarger, prominent residents of Burlington, Ia., died here. She had been in Mobile two months for her health.

Declares Rate Unreasonable.

Washington, June 29.—The interstate commerce commission declared the rate of 4 cents per 100 pounds on sand from Burlington, Wis., to Chicago, over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, to be unreasonable.

Two Allied Steamers Sunk.

Marseille, June 29.—The French steamer Fournel and the English steamer Cardiff have been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The French steamer Ville de Madrid was shelled by a submarine.

American Flyer Hurt in France.

Paris, June 27.—Sergeant Barnsley of Texas, a member of the Franco-American aviation corps, was wounded during a fight with German aeroplanes near Bar-le-Duc, where he was taken to a hospital.

Slated for Governor General.

Ottawa, June 27.—It was rumored here on Saturday that the earl of Derby will be the next governor general of Canada in succession to the duke of Connaught, who leaves in October.

HE KNOWS



INDORSE C. E. HUGHES

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOLLOWS ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Gives Views in Letter to the Body—Six Members Opposed to Suggestion.

Chicago, June 28.—After a day of wrangling the Progressive national committee voted on Monday to indorse Charles Evans Hughes for president.

Thirty-two members of the committee supported the indorsement resolution offered by James R. Garfield of Ohio. Six voted against it and nine declined to vote.

The action, which was taken in accordance with the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in a letter to the committee, marked the demise of the Progressive party.

While the national executive committee was instructed to co-operate in the Hughes campaign it was admitted the full national committee never would have another meeting.

The resolution as finally adopted after seven hours of debate was as follows:

"Whereas, The statement issued by this committee in January and the platform adopted by the Progressive national convention set forth that putting aside all partisan considerations in view of existing world and national conditions we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it and

"Whereas, We believe with Colonel Roosevelt that in nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York the Republican party has put forth such a leader, we indorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt that we support Mr. Hughes."

U-BOAT SINKS TWO WARSHIPS

Italian Cruiser and French Destroyer Torpedoed by German Submarine.

Paris, June 27.—The minister of marine announces that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French torpedo-boat destroyer Fourche have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

The Citta di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fourche, was the first victim of the submarine.

The Fourche later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterward the Fourche itself was torpedoed.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Vienna, June 27.—The torpedoing of two Italian warships in the Strait of Otranto was announced by the admiralty.

London, June 27.—J. Bruce Ismay, former managing director of the White Star line, has resigned his directorship in the International Mercantile Marine.

Rome, June 27.—Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians. The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

More Trucks for Funston.

San Antonio, Tex., June 30.—War department advices to General Funston included notification that 95 motor trucks had been sent to him. There are already in service 640 motor trucks.

Austrian Airmen Bomb Adria.

Vienna, June 30.—Two Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes have bombarded military works and factories in the Italian city of Adria, the war office announced. Adria is on a railroad 52 miles northeast of Bologna.

Mexicans Shift Lights.

Washington, June 29.—A wireless message has been sent broadcast to ships at sea warning them not to be guided by all lighthouses on the Mexican coasts, the navy department announced.

Johnson Out for Hughes.

Sacramento, Cal., June 20.—Gov. Hiram Johnson, four years ago running mate with Colonel Roosevelt on the Moose presidential ticket, came out unreservedly for Charles E. Hughes.

Lord Sandwich Is Dead.

London, June 28.—Edward George Henry Montague, eighth earl of Sandwich, died at his home in Hinchingbrook after a short illness. Lord Sandwich was seventy-seven years old.

Bombard Aurtrian City.

Rome, June 28.—Italian torpedo boats entered Pirano harbor by surprise and bombarded the forts, the admiralty announced. They returned safely to their base. Pirano is an Austrian city on the Gulf of Trieste.

TAKE ALL OF BUKOWINA

RUSSIANS HAVE POSSESSION OF ENTIRE PROVINCE.

Petrograd Officially Announces Capture of Five Towns and 2,000 More Teuton Prisoners.

London, June 27.—All Bukowina is in the hands of the Russians. The last of the crownland of approximately 7,700 square miles was taken on Sunday, completing the capture in less than four weeks of campaigning.

Two thousand more prisoners have been added to the 175,000 already taken by the great Russian offensive, and a vast amount of loot has been taken. The last of General Pflanzer's straggling army has been driven into the Carpathians on the south or thrown back upon their German allies along the Galician border.

The official report from Petrograd announces the Russian occupation of the villages of Kulikhof and Toulokhof, west of Smatyn, which with the capture of Kimpolung, Kuty and Visenitz in the past two days completes the occupation of the territory.

WILL ORPET TAKES STAND

Declares That Bottle He Had, Which Is Produced in Court, Contained Molasses and Water.

Waukegan, Ill., June 28.—William Orpet on Monday told his long-awaited story of the peculiar circumstances of the tragic death of Marion Lambert—the culmination of their "puppy love."

In their rambling walk through Helm's woods on the morning of February 9 Marian talked almost exclusively of her alleged delicate condition, Orpet said. He had brought with him, he said, a large bottle containing a mixture of molasses and water. It would do her no harm and no good, except what possible solace it might be to her mental condition. She refused to drink of it and he threw it away in his panicky flight after she died. The bottle was found by Kenneth B. Hawkins and H. G. Carlin. It was produced in court by Mr. Hawkins. It is the defense's reply to the state's contention that Orpet brought cyanide of potassium to Helm's woods and induced Marian to take it under the pretense that it was medicine which would relieve her.

PANCHO VILLA STILL ALIVE

Washington Hears Man Responsible for Mexican Crisis Is Dickering With Carranza.

Washington, June 28.—Pancho Villa, whose raid on Columbus, N. M., brought on the Mexican crisis, not only is alive but now is dickering with Carranza to join his forces against the United States, according to private advices reaching the state department.

These advices, the source of which was not divulged, stated that Villa is at Escalon, near Parral. He is declared to have offered Carranza an army of several hundred if the first chief will take him back and give him a command in his army.

Russ Evacuate Turk Town.

Constantinople, June 29.—The fortified town of Chilan, which the Russians captured on their offensive drive, has been evacuated as a result of Turkish counter-attacks, the war office announced.

Shell German Ships.

Paris, June 29.—Three French aeroplanes, armed with cannon recently provided by the war office, hurled 65 shells on German ships off the coast of Belgium Monday, the war office announced.

Billy Sunday's Mother Dies.

Warsaw, Ind., June 28.—Mrs. Mary Jane Stowell, mother of Billy Sunday, the evangelist, is dead at her home here. Her death is attributed to heart disease. She was seventy-six. Mr. Sunday was with his mother.

Casement Is Found Guilty.

London, June 28.—Sir Roger Casement was found guilt of high treason in the high court of justice. The jury was out only 50 minutes. Sir Roger was arrested in April while trying to land arms and ammunition in Ireland.

Oldring to Quit July 1.

Philadelphia, June 27.—Rube Oldring, veteran outfielder of the American league baseball team, will retire from baseball on July 1, according to a message received here from Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics.

American Flyer Is Killed.

Paris, June 27.—Corporal Victor Chapman of New York, a member of the Franco-American flying corps, was killed at Verdun after bringing down three German aeroplanes, according to a statement issued here.

ALLIES ARE USING GAS

BERLIN STATEMENT DECLARES THAT ENEMY FAILED TO ADVANCE.

HEAVY ATTACKS REPULSED

French Kill Own Countrymen in Bombarding Town—Paris Says Troops Occupied Crater in the Argonne Region.

Berlin, June 29.—Marked activity continues in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas clouds are being employed by the entente forces in the operations, the war office announced on Tuesday. The artillery fire on the German lines was especially intense in the vicinity of the Somme.

In the Verdun region, the French fruitlessly attacked German positions on both sides of the Thiaumont redoubt.

The official statement says:

"On the British front and the northern wing of the French army patrol fighting developed. Numerous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage and at some places floated back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with especial intensity against us on both sides of the Somme.

"As a result of the bombardment of Nesle by the French, 22 of their own countrymen were killed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, French attacks northwest and west of the armored work of Thiaumont and southwest of Fort Vaux were ineffective. In Chapitre wood an enemy detachment of two officers and a few dozen men was surprised and its members made prisoners."

Russian positions in Volhynia have been stormed by Gen. von Linsingen's troops and held against counter-attacks, according to an announcement of the war office.

Paris, June 29.—The official communication covering western front operations, issued by the war office on Tuesday, reads:

"In the Argonne, in the region of Bolante, we occupied the southern edge of a crater occupied by the explosion of a German mine.

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment was less intense during the course of the day. It was more violent in the Woevre in the sector of Eix.

"On the right bank the Germans about two o'clock in the afternoon delivered an attack on the part of the village of Fleury which we occupy, but were completely repulsed.

"On the Belgian front at the end of the evening the artillery was active on both sides at various points from Ramscapelle to Steenstraete. There was a reciprocal bombardment in the region of Dixmude."

TWO BANKERS ARE DROWNED

New Yorkers Perish in Trying to Make 10,000-Mile Water Journey.

New York, June 29.—James G. Hurty and Charles Marcelle, who left this city a year ago on a 10,000-mile canoe trip, apparently have perished in Lake Huron, according to information received here by Henry C. Clews & Co., bankers. A letter from the First National bank of Cheboygan, Mich., told of the discovery of a gasoline can and paddles which Hurty and Marcelle had in their canoe when they left Cheboygan June 10. They were due in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 13.

Hurty and Marcelle resigned as managers of two of the bankers' branch offices in this city because of ill health.

GERMANS STOP THE RUSSIANS

Kaiser's Armies Penetrate Foe's Lines and Repulse French Attacks on Western Front.

Berlin, June 29.—Russian positions have been penetrated by the German armies of both Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Linsingen, the war office announced. On the western front the French renewed their attacks against German positions in the sector of Verdun, but all these assaults were repulsed.

WLCOX HEADS G. O. P. BODY

Former Postmaster of New York Named Chairman of Republican National Committee.

New York, June 29.—William R. Wilcox, former postmaster of New York and later public service commissioner, was appointed chairman of the Republican national committee on Tuesday. Mr. Wilcox was the choice of Charles E. Hughes.

Austrians Flee Into Roumania.

Bucharest, June 30.—Ten Austrian officers and 300 soldiers, who fled into Roumania before the Russian advance in Bukowina, were disarmed by the Roumanian military authorities on Wednesday afternoon.

Dies at His Son's Wedding.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 30.—John L. Duncan of Spencer, state legislator, who came here on Wednesday to attend the wedding of his son, died suddenly. The wedding was held in the evening.

Aviator's Fall Is Fatal.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 28.—Charles ("Do Anything") Niles, the aviator who fell here Sunday while looping the loop in a war monoplane, died at St. Mary's hospital of hemorrhage of the brain, due to injuries.

Carranza General Removed.

Laredo, Tex., June 28.—Gen. Alfred Ricaut, Carranza commander, has been removed because he refused to order his troops to fire upon Americans who crossed the border. He has been succeeded by Nafarette.

Five Meet Death in Blaze.

Needles, Cal., June 27.—Five persons are known to have perished and several others are missing in a fire which destroyed the major part of this city. Those who lost their lives were guests of the Riverside hotel.

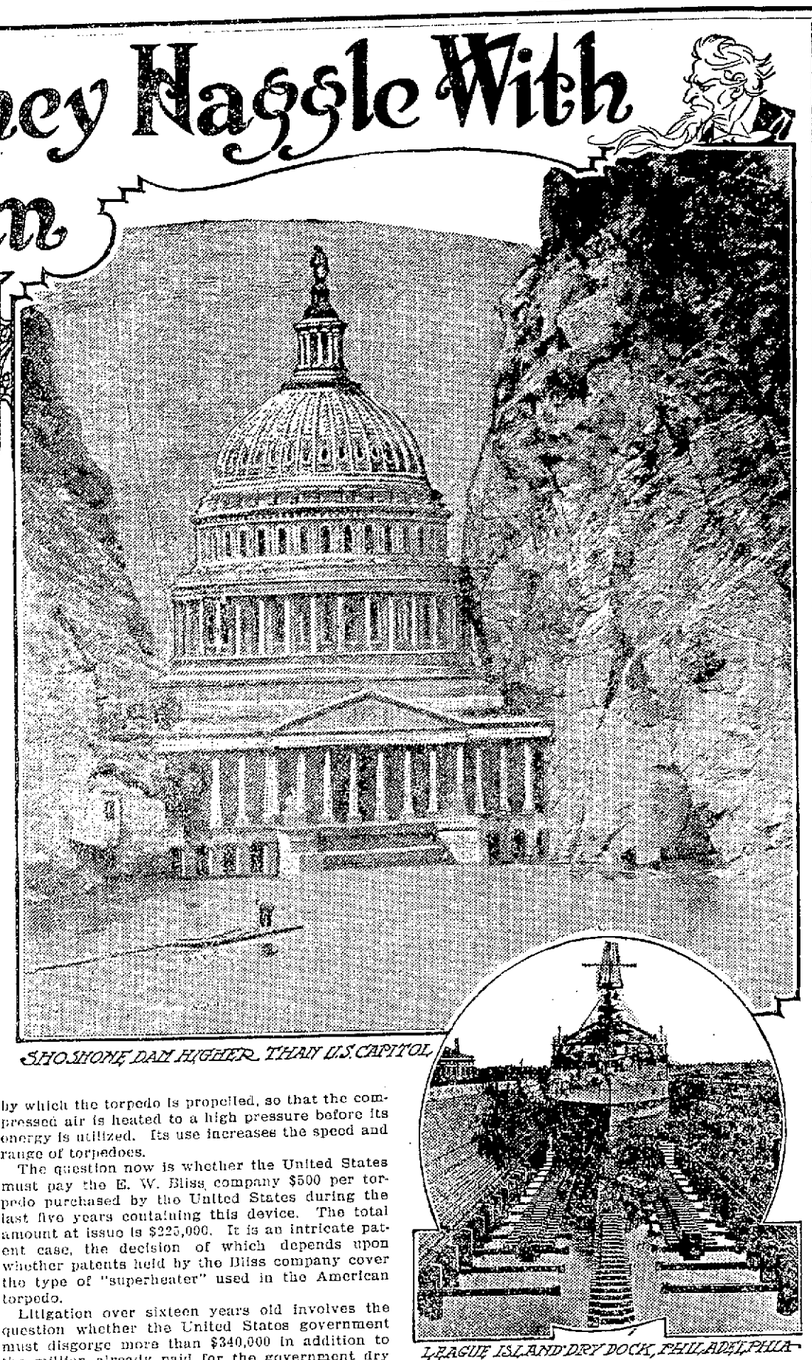
Explosion Kills Four.

Boston, June 27.—Four men were killed, another was seriously injured and three escaped with bruises when compressed air blew out in an Edison Electric Illuminating company's tube under the Summer street bridge.

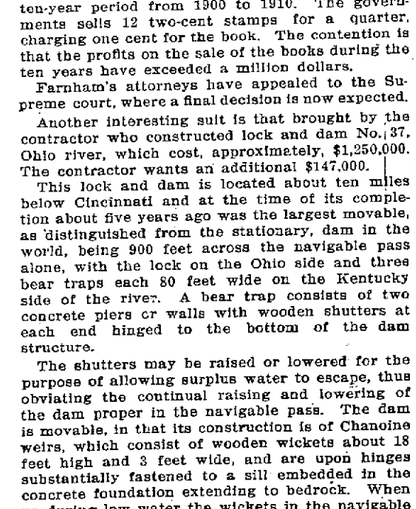
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Where They Haggle With Uncle Sam

Huge sums involved in suits brought against the government in the court of claims at Washington.



SHOSHONE DAM HIGHER THAN U.S. CAPITOL



LEAGUE ISLAND DRY DOCK, PHILADELPHIA

THERE is a government firing line where firing is almost constantly going on. No blood is spilled, but interest is intense always, for it is shooting for money—big money. Long shots predominate.

It is in a queer place for a firing line—in a former art gallery. In other words, the old abode of the Corcoran gallery, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., now houses the United States court of claims, and there nearly every day of the court's sessions eminent counsel endeavor to score a bull's-eye and thereby win for themselves and their clients coin of the realm in sums all the way from a few thousands to many millions of dollars. It is a mighty absorbing and always alluring game, because, as a rule, the stakes are high. Competitors are numerous because, if a hit is made, the pay is sure.

At the present writing some ninety-nine millions (in fresh crinkly notes of Uncle Sam worth 100 per cent of each 100 cents) are involved. That is, cases are now pending in the court of claims calling for $98,739,115.70.

A judgment by the court of claims, unless reversed by the United States Supreme court, is as good as cash. It follows that the prize of prizes in legal circles today is some sort of a fairly well substantiated claim against the United States government. Innumerable such claims are discovered and made. The cases now pending number more than ten thousand.

Needless to say if all or any considerable part of this ninety-nine million dollars is paid it will come out of the United States treasury—i. e., out of the pockets of the people of the United States. Therefore, on this firing line the people have their representatives, the same consisting of a numerous staff of attorneys retained upon salaries by Uncle Sam. Nominally their chief is the attorney general, but the attorney general in person is engrossed with greater matters—the construction and enforcement of the greater laws, particularly the antitrust laws. He has very little time to devote to "routine."

The gentleman in actual charge, therefore, is the "assistant attorney general in charge of the defense of suits against the United States." Under the present administration this gentleman is Mr. Huston Thompson of Denver, Colo., former classmate at Princeton of President Wilson. Mr. Thompson holds one of the many big subaerged jobs in the government service.

This Denver man, the records show, has injected western hustle into his job. When he came into the office he found the dockets of the court of claims cluttered up with some twenty-odd thousand cases. Now the total is 10,705 cases.

The claims run all the way from a few thousand dollars into the millions. They originate for the most part in the numerous contracts made by all departments of the government for the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels; the erection of public buildings; dredging and improvement of rivers and harbors; the building and maintenance of dams, locks, and seawalls; reclamation projects; construction of dry docks; contracts for army supplies; contracts with mail contractors and railroad companies for carrying mails; claims for the alleged use and infringement of patented devices; and suits where it is contended that an implied contract exists.

In amount the so-called "Divisor case" is the largest. The railroads are attacking the validity of an executive order issued in 1907 which bases compensation for carrying the mails upon a division of the total weight by seven rather than by six. It is a contention that a seven-day week rather than a six-day week was meant in the statute covering railway mail pay. If the government loses this case it must pay to the railroads over $40,000,000.

One of the highest dams in the world has produced one of the biggest law suits in the world. As is shown by the accompanying picture, this dam is a bigger proposition, as far as height goes, than the United States capitol building with its enormous dome at Washington, D. C. It is the dam which stores water for the Shoshone irrigation project in Wyoming.

The contestants are endeavoring to collect more than $800,000 in addition to the $1,338,000 allowed under the terms of the contract as interpreted by the United States reclamation service. The original contractors went into bankruptcy after the first year's work on the job and the bonding company behind the contractors took over the contract. An unprecedented spring flood in the Shoshone river, accompanied by a run of saw logs from a mill operated a mile or so above the site of the dam, washed out the temporary works which had been stalled preparatory to the construction of the present concrete dam.

It is also alleged that the government made requirements not specified in the terms of the original contract which necessitated the removal of the foundation of the dam 12 feet upstream. It is sought to fasten on the government responsibility for the run of saw logs and it is contended that the requirements of the government engineers were unusual and unnecessarily strict.

The contentions of the United States, on the other hand, are that neither contractor appreciated the peculiar difficulties of the work undertaken; that the plant and material brought on the ground for the performance of the work was conspicuously inadequate; that the engineers employed by the contractors were incompetent and inefficient and not qualified by training and experience for the undertaking of such a work; and, in short, that all of the difficulties encountered grew out of the negligence, inefficiency and improper methods of the contractors.

The claims growing out of naval matters are numerous and large. There is a device used in manufacturing torpedoes which is known as a "superheater." It is a contrivance whereby fuel is burned in the compressed air driving the motor by which the torpedo is propelled, so that the compressed air is heated to a high pressure before its energy is utilized. Its use increases the speed and range of torpedoes.

The question now is whether the United States must pay the E. W. Bliss company $500 per torpedo purchased by the United States during the last five years containing this device. The total amount at issue is $225,000. It is an intricate patent case, the decision of which depends upon whether patents held by the Bliss company cover the type of "superheater" used in the American torpedo.

Litigation over sixteen years old involves the question whether the United States government must disgorge more than $340,000 in addition to the million already paid for the government dry dock at the League Island Navy yard, Philadelphia. The contractor claims he was compelled to make a much greater excavation than was specified in the terms of the contract covering the work. The answer of the government is that the contractor did not follow the method recommended by the board of naval engineers, which had studied the matter, and hence was himself responsible and liable for the extra cost.

The court of claims has sustained the contractor and the department of justice is now asking the Supreme court to overrule the court of claims.

Whatever the government may have to pay for generally is valued at astonishingly high figures.

A submarine case involves $400,000. It hinges upon a string of patents on buoyance-regulating apparatus for submarine boats. The Electric Boat company is back of the case. It claims "that the invention described and claimed in said several letters patent, and each of them, are and have been recognized to be of great utility and value in the construction and operation of submarine boats." The original inventor, Lawrence Y. Spear, assigned his rights to the Submarine Boat company. It is carefully pointed out that "Spear was the original, first and sole inventor of the improvements," and it is then declared that the United States has used the inventions without license and has neglected and refused to pay royalty. About the right thing for Uncle Sam to do, it is alleged, is to pay the Electric Boat company $100,000 per submarine boat containing the Spear apparatus. At the date of the filing of the brief, December 10, 1915, four such boats were in use. The case, however, involves a demand for another $100,000, for each boat built subsequently by the United States in which the inventions are used.

Land-grant railroads, under the terms of their charters, are required to carry troops of the United States free. The question has now come up as to whether the National Guard when transported to the annual maneuvers in various parts of the United States "are troops of the United States." As the test case stands the Southern railroad asks for $2,447.90 for the payment of railway fares for the transportation of officers and men of the Alabama National Guard and the Mississippi National Guard from points in Alabama and Mississippi to the United States military post and camp at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, in 1908 and 1910. When finally disposed of, however, a much larger amount will be involved. It will set a precedent under which, if the Southern railroad is successful, other of the land-grant railroads will come into court and ask pay for transporting the militia.

The established practice of the war and treasury departments is that the organized militia when participating with the regular army at a military camp at joint maneuvers and field instructions are entitled to the pay, subsistence and transportation allowances of the officers and men of the regular army; that said organized troops when so transported are traveling under orders of the war department, and payment for their transportation can only be made on the same basis applicable to the regular army. This would mean that transportation for militia over land-grant railroads would be subject to the land-grant deductions made for the transportation of regulars. It is held that the expression, "troops of the United states," as used in land-grant acts is sufficiently broad to include organized militia when traveling under the orders of the war department.

The court of claims has already held that the members of the National Guard do not become "troops of the United States" until they are called out and mustered into the federal service by the president. Hence, this court has declared that the Southern railroad ought to be paid the extra $2,447.70. To this judgment the department of justice demurred and is now asking the Supreme court for a review of the case.

That little vest-pocket stamp book, with a dozen stamps in it, price 25 cents, is the subject of a lawsuit in which Uncle Sam is asked to pay more than $1,000,000 damages. It is declared to be royalties due the patentee of the stamp-book idea.

The case goes back to 1898. In that year, through Senator Penrose, two models of a stamp book patented by Frank G. Farnham, together with a printed pamphlet explanatory of the device, were referred to the then third assistant postmaster general. John A. Merritt was third assistant at the time and replied that "the department deems it inexpedient to sell postage stamps in the way proposed. However, after July 1, 1899, the then third assistant postmaster general, Edwin C. Madden, designed without knowledge of the existence of the Farnham patent the stamp book now used by the department. The bureau of engraving and printing evolved methods for its manufacture and the post office department began the public sale of two-cent stamps in book form.

Farnham wants the alleged profits of the government on the sale of the stamp books during the ten-year period from 1900 to 1910. The governments sells 12 two-cent stamps for a quarter, charging one cent for the book. The contention is that the profits on the sale of the books during the ten years have exceeded a million dollars.

Farnham's attorneys have appealed to the Supreme court, where a final decision is now expected.

Another interesting suit is that brought by the contractor who constructed lock and dam No. 37, Ohio river, which cost, approximately, $1,250,000. The contractor wants an additional $147,000.

This lock and dam is located about ten miles below Cincinnati and at the time of its completion about five years ago was the largest movable, as distinguished from the stationary, dam in the world, being 900 feet across the navigable pass alone, with the lock on the Ohio side and three bear traps each 80 feet wide on the Kentucky side of the river. A bear trap consists of two concrete piers or walls with wooden shutters at each end hinged to the bottom of the dam structure.

The shutters may be raised or lowered for the purpose of allowing surplus water to escape, thus obviating the continual raising and lowering of the dam proper in the navigable pass. The dam is movable, in that its construction is of Chanoine weirs, which consist of wooden wickets about 18 feet high and 3 feet wide, and are upon hinges substantially fastened to a sill embedded in the concrete foundation extending to bedrock. When up during low water the wickets in the navigable pass resemble a high board fence, and vessels then pass through the lock; and when the river rises sufficiently they are lowered and boats pass right over them. The suit grows out of the alleged misrepresentation by the government of the depth to which the contractor would have to excavate to bedrock.

PICKED HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Russell Sage continues her interest in education. She has given $250,000 to an art school for young women in Troy, N. Y.

Several German chemists are endeavoring to find economical processes for the recovery of combustible material from coal ashes.

To increase the volume of sound from a phonograph a Parisian has invented an instrument that will play three records simultaneously.

Data accompanying a recently published official map of North Dakota show that the state has $64,000,000 set apart in land as a public school endowment.

An elaborate new central railroad station has just been completed in Tokio. It is in the style of the French renaissance. The total floor area is 29,000 square yards.

The famous petroleum springs of Greece, described by a historian four centuries before Christ, are to be exploited by local capitalists after being regarded merely as curiosities for more than 2,300 years.

A prize for the best code of morals for teachers and parents in the character education of children in the school and the home has been offered by the National Institution for Moral Instruction. By invitation of the institution, educators from various states are preparing codes and they will be printed in pamphlet form.

The plantain, a large, coarse banana, suitable for cooking, is a food staple of the tropics. The people of the United States thus far have not been educated to its use.

Josiah Collins of Parnell, Mo., who can do a regular first-class job of horseshoeing at the age of ninety, is the oldest blacksmith and farrier in his state.

The first monument in America to Adam was erected in Gardenville, Md. The memorial to be claimed first of the species is a square of concrete with a sun dial on top and the inscription on one of its faces: "To the Memory of Adam, the First Man."

They say that if the war keeps up the supply of chairs will be exhausted. Perhaps we shall be too busy to sit down, anyway, so why worry?

The production of white arsenic in the United States in 1914 indicates an output amounting to 4,670 short tons, valued at $313,147. This exceeds the largest previous output, that of 1913 (2,513 tons, valued at $159,236), by 46 per cent.

The town of Waterboro, Me., at its annual town meeting voted the sum of $50 toward the erection and maintenance of an outlook station on Ossipee mountain, with the understanding that other towns or parties raise a sufficient amount to make a total of $500.

A party of four persons in an automobile were recently carried through the air 225 feet above the surface by means of an aerial cableway over the Elephant Butte dam.

Nime. Melba announces that she will soon establish herself on an estate near San Francisco, where she will devote herself to teaching young girls without means to sing.

Some cynic remarks that the more indignation a girl can generate when a young man tries to kiss her the more she enjoys it.

"I'm From Missouri."

There are many versions of the origin of the expression "I'm from Missouri; you must show me," but, according to a leading New York journal, the account which receives the most credence is as follows: In the early days of Missouri the country courts required that a man bring his prospective bride with him and present her to the authorities before the marriage license could be issued. Sometimes the man would try to evade the requirement and refuse to present the girl. Then he would be reprimanded with the expression, "You've got to show me." The rebuke was generally considered a joke and the phrase spread over the country.

Remain Steadfast in Belief.

Fix thyself firmly upon the belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular resurrections, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.—Rev. John Donne.

U. S. ASKS APOLOGY

STRONG NOTE SENT TO VIENNA AS RESULT OF ATTACK ON SHIP.

CALLED INSULT TO AMERICA

Washington Government Demands Punishment of Submarine Commander and Payment of an Indemnity—Refuses to Accept Excuses.

Washington, June 30.—The state department made public on Wednesday this government's note to Austria-Hungary in the case of the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite. That vessel was attacked by an Austrian submarine December 21, 1915.

The note is the strongest yet delivered to the central powers.

This government, the note says, regards the attack on the Petrolite as a deliberate insult to the American flag and an invasion of American rights.

The demands of the United States are:

1—An apology.

2—The commander of the submarine to be punished.

3—That reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of an indemnity.

It is indicated to Austria that she would make immediate and ample amends.

The state department denies every allegation heretofore set up by Austria in defense of the action of her submarine commander.

The Austrian claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before it was shelled, and that its appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking it for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, occurred in the Mediterranean on December 5. A protest sent soon afterward, on preliminary reports from the tanker's captain and crew, brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replies.

5 AUTOISTS KILLED BY TRAIN

Residents of Wisconsin Lose Lives When Machine Is Struck by Passenger Near Warren, Ill.

Dubuque, Ia., June 30.—Five persons were instantly killed and one fatally injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an Illinois Central east-bound fast passenger train at a crossing one mile west of Warren, Ill., 30 miles east of here on Wednesday.

The dead: Patrick Deery, retired farmer, forty, Darlington, Wis.; Mrs. Patrick Deery, thirty-five; their two children, aged six months and six years; Pete Howe, thirty, Darlington, Wis.

A. D. Capelle, music dealer at Warren, fifty-five years old, was perhaps fatally injured.

The auto was stalled on the tracks when the train rounded a curve. The crash was unavoidable and the occupants of the auto had no chance to escape.

LIEBKNECHT SENT TO JAIL

Socialist Leader in Germany Sentenced to Thirty Months in Prison—Dismissed From Army.

Berlin, via London, June 30.—As a result of a trial on charges of high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to authorities, Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, got 30 months and dismissed from the army.

Doctor Liebknecht, whose criticisms of the government in speeches in the reichstag previously had led to his expulsion from the Socialist party in that body, was arrested on May 1 during the demonstration, and since has been held in custody, the reichstag having on May 11 by a vote of 229 to 111 declined to order his release.

He has been accused not only of taking part in but arranging the demonstration at which, it is alleged, cries of "Down with the war" and "Down with the kaiser" were raised by the excited demonstrators.

HITS CORN PRODUCTS FIRM

Dissolution of Company and Allied Concerns Is Ordered by U. S. Court.

New York, June 27.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company and its allied concerns, as an illegal combination in restraint of trade, was directed by Federal Judge Learned N. Hand in a decision filed on Saturday sustaining the complaint of the government. Under the decree the federal trade commission will arrange the details for the dissolution.

American Marine Is Slain.

Washington, June 30.—One American soldier was killed and another wounded in an engagement reported by Rear Admiral Caperton between United States marines and Santo Domingo rebels.

Iowa Girl Dies in South.

Mobile, Ala., June 30.—Miss Reulah W. Yarger, twenty-six, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Yarger, prominent residents of Burlington, Ia., died here. She had been in Mobile two months for her health.

Declares Rate Unreasonable.

Washington, June 29.—The interstate commerce commission declared the rate of 4 cents per 100 pounds on sand from Burlington, Wis., to Chicago, over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, to be unreasonable.

Two Allied Steamers Sunk.

Marseille, June 29.—The French steamer Fournel and the English steamer Cardiff have been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The French steamer Ville de Madrid was shelled by a submarine.

American Flyer Hurt in France.

Paris, June 27.—Sergeant Barnsley of Texas, a member of the Franco-American aviation corps, was wounded during a fight with German aeroplanes near Bar-le-Duc, where he was taken to a hospital.

Slated for Governor General.

Ottawa, June 27.—It was rumored here on Saturday that the earl of Derby will be the next governor general of Canada in succession to the duke of Connaught, who leaves in October.

HE KNOWS



INDORSE C. E. HUGHES

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOLLOWS ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Gives Views in Letter to the Body—Six Members Opposed to Suggestion.

Chicago, June 28.—After a day of wrangling the Progressive national committee voted on Monday to indorse Charles Evans Hughes for president.

Thirty-two members of the committee supported the indorsement resolution offered by James R. Garfield of Ohio. Six voted against it and nine declined to vote.

The action, which was taken in accordance with the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in a letter to the committee, marked the demise of the Progressive party.

While the national executive committee was instructed to co-operate in the Hughes campaign it was admitted the full national committee never would have another meeting.

The resolution as finally adopted after seven hours of debate was as follows:

"Whereas, The statement issued by this committee in January and the platform adopted by the Progressive national convention set forth that putting aside all partisan considerations in view of existing world and national conditions we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it and

"Whereas, We believe with Colonel Roosevelt that in nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York the Republican party has put forth such a leader, we indorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt that we support Mr. Hughes."

U-BOAT SINKS TWO WARSHIPS

Italian Cruiser and French Destroyer Torpedoed by German Submarine.

Paris, June 27.—The minister of marine announces that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French torpedo-boat destroyer Fourche have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

The Citta di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fourche, was the first victim of the submarine.

The Fourche later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterward the Fourche itself was torpedoed.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Vienna, June 27.—The torpedoing of two Italian warships in the Strait of Otranto was announced by the admiralty.

London, June 27.—J. Bruce Ismay, former managing director of the White Star line, has resigned his directorship in the International Mercantile Marine.

Rome, June 27.—Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians. The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

More Trucks for Funston.

San Antonio, Tex., June 30.—War department advices to General Funston included notification that 95 motor trucks had been sent to him. There are already in service 640 motor trucks.

Austrian Airmen Bomb Adria.

Vienna, June 30.—Two Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes have bombarded military works and factories in the Italian city of Adria, the war office announced. Adria is on a railroad 52 miles northeast of Bologna.

Mexicans Shift Lights.

Washington, June 29.—A wireless message has been sent broadcast to ships at sea warning them not to be guided by all lighthouses on the Mexican coasts, the navy department announced.

Johnson Out for Hughes.

Sacramento, Cal., June 20.—Gov. Hiram Johnson, four years ago running mate with Colonel Roosevelt on the Moose presidential ticket, came out unreservedly for Charles E. Hughes.

Lord Sandwich Is Dead.

London, June 28.—Edward George Henry Montague, eighth earl of Sandwich, died at his home in Hinchingbrook after a short illness. Lord Sandwich was seventy-seven years old.

Bombard Aurtrian City.

Rome, June 28.—Italian torpedo boats entered Pirano harbor by surprise and bombarded the forts, the admiralty announced. They returned safely to their base. Pirano is an Austrian city on the Gulf of Trieste.

TAKE ALL OF BUKOWINA

RUSSIANS HAVE POSSESSION OF ENTIRE PROVINCE.

Petrograd Officially Announces Capture of Five Towns and 2,000 More Teuton Prisoners.

London, June 27.—All Bukowina is in the hands of the Russians. The last of the crownland of approximately 7,700 square miles was taken on Sunday, completing the capture in less than four weeks of campaigning.

Two thousand more prisoners have been added to the 175,000 already taken by the great Russian offensive, and a vast amount of loot has been taken. The last of General Pflanzer's struggling army has been driven into the Carpathians on the south or thrown back upon their German allies along the Galician border.

The official report from Petrograd announces the Russian occupation of the villages of Kilikhof and Toulokhof, west of Sniatyn, which with the capture of Kimpolung, Kuty and Viscnitz in the past two days completes the occupation of the territory.

WILL ORPET TAKES STAND

Declares That Bottle He Had, Which Is Produced in Court, Contained Molasses and Water.

Waukegan, Ill., June 28.—William Orpet on Monday told his long-awaited story of the peculiar circumstances of the tragic death of Marion Lambert—the culmination of their "puppy love."

In their rambling walk through Helm's woods on the morning of February 9 Marian inked almost exclusively of her alleged delicate condition, Orpet said. He had brought with him, he said, a large bottle containing a mixture of molasses and water. It would do her no harm and no good, except what possible solace it might be to her mental condition. She refused to drink of it and he threw it away in his panicky flight after she died. The bottle was found by Kenneth B. Hawkins and H. G. Carlin. It was produced in court by Mr. Hawkins. It is the defense's reply to the state's contention that Orpet brought cyanide of potassium to Helm's woods and induced Marian to take it under the pretense that it was medicine which would relieve her.

PANCHO VILLA STILL ALIVE

Washington Hears Man Responsible for Mexican Crisis Is Dickering With Carranza.

Washington, June 28.—Pancho Villa, whose raid on Columbus, N. M., brought on the Mexican crisis, not only is alive but now is dickering with Carranza to join his forces against the United States, according to private advices reaching the state department.

These advices, the source of which was not divulged, stated that Villa is at Escalon, near Parral. He is declared to have offered Carranza an army of several hundred if the first chief will take him back and give him a command in his army.

Russ Evacuate Turk Town.

Constantinople, June 29.—The fortified town of Chilan, which the Russians captured on their offensive drive, has been evacuated as a result of Turkish counter-attacks, the war office announced.

Shell German Ships.

Paris, June 29.—Three French aeroplanes, armed with cannon recently provided by the war office, hurled 65 shells on German ships off the coast of Belgium Monday, the war office announced.

Billy Sunday's Mother Dies.

Warsaw, Ind., June 28.—Mrs. Mary Jane Stowell, mother of Billy Sunday, the evangelist, is dead at her home here. Her death is attributed to heart disease. She was seventy-six. Mr. Sunday was with his mother.

Casement Is Found Guilty.

London, June 28.—Sir Roger Casement was found guilt of high treason in the high court of justice. The jury was out only 50 minutes. Sir Roger was arrested in April while trying to land arms and ammunition in Ireland.

Oldring to Quit July 1.

Philadelphia, June 27.—Rube Oldring, veteran outfielder of the American league baseball team, will retire from baseball on July 1, according to a message received here from Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics.

American Flyer Is Killed.

Paris, June 27.—Corporal Victor Chapman of New York, a member of the Franco-American flying corps, was killed at Verdun after bringing down three German aeroplanes, according to a statement issued here.

ALLIES ARE USING GAS

BERLIN STATEMENT DECLARES THAT ENEMY FAILED TO ADVANCE.

HEAVY ATTACKS REPULSED

French Kill Own Countrymen in Bombarding Town—Paris Says Troops Occupied Crater in the Argonne Region.

Berlin, June 29.—Marked activity continues in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas clouds are being employed by the entente forces in the operations, the war office announced on Tuesday. The artillery fire on the German lines was especially intense in the vicinity of the Somme.

In the Verdun region, the French fruitlessly attacked German positions on both sides of the Thiaumont redoubt.

The official statement says:

"On the British front and the northern wing of the French army patrol fighting developed. Numerous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage and at some places floated back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with especial intensity against us on both sides of the Somme.

"As a result of the bombardment of Nesle by the French, 22 of their own countrymen were killed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, French attacks northwest and west of the armored work of Thiaumont and southwest of Fort Vaux were ineffective. In Chapitre wood an enemy detachment of two officers and a few dozen men was surprised and its members made prisoners."

Russian positions in Volhynia have been stormed by Gen. von Linsingen's troops and held against counter-attacks, according to an announcement of the war office.

Paris, June 29.—The official communication covering western front operations, issued by the war office on Tuesday, reads:

"In the Argonne, in the region of Bolante, we occupied the southern edge of a crater occupied by the explosion of a German mine.

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment was less intense during the course of the day. It was more violent in the Woevre in the sector of Eix.

"On the right bank the Germans about two o'clock in the afternoon delivered an attack on the part of the village of Fleury which we occupy, but were completely repulsed.

"On the Belgian front at the end of the evening the artillery was active on both sides at various points from Ramscapelle to Steenstraete. There was a reciprocal bombardment in the region of Dixmude."

TWO BANKERS ARE DROWNED

New Yorkers Perish in Trying to Make 10,000-Mile Water Journey.

New York, June 29.—James G. Hurty and Charles Marcelle, who left this city a year ago on a 10,000-mile canoe trip, apparently have perished in Lake Huron, according to information received here by Henry C. Clews & Co., bankers. A letter from the First National bank of Cheboygan, Mich., told of the discovery of a gasoline can and paddles which Hurty and Marcelle had in their canoe when they left Cheboygan June 10. They were due in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 13.

Hurty and Marcelle resigned as managers of two of the bankers' branch offices in this city because of ill health.

GERMANS STOP THE RUSSIANS

Kaiser's Armies Penetrate Foe's Lines and Repulse French Attacks on Western Front.

Berlin, June 29.—Russian positions have been penetrated by the German armies of both Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Linsingen, the war office announced. On the western front the French renewed their attacks against German positions in the sector of Verdun, but all these assaults were repulsed.

WILCOX HEADS G. O. P. BODY

Former Postmaster of New York Named Chairman of Republican National Committee.

New York, June 29.—William R. Wilcox, former postmaster of New York and later public service commissioner, was appointed chairman of the Republican national committee on Tuesday. Mr. Wilcox was the choice of Charles E. Hughes.

Austrians Flee Into Roumania.

Bucharest, June 30.—Ten Austrian officers and 300 soldiers, who fled into Roumania before the Russian advance in Bukowina, were disarmed by the Roumanian military authorities on Wednesday afternoon.

Dies at His Son's Wedding.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 30.—John L. Duncan of Spencer, state legislator, who came here on Wednesday to attend the wedding of his son, died suddenly. The wedding was held in the evening.

Aviator's Fall Is Fatal.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 28.—Charles ("Do Anything") Niles, the aviator who fell here Sunday while looping the loop in a war monoplane, died in St. Mary's hospital of hemorrhage of the brain, due to injuries.

Carranza General Removed.

Laredo, Tex., June 28.—Gen. Alfred Ricaut, Carranza commander, has been removed because he refused to order his troops to fire upon Americans who crossed the border. He has been succeeded by Nafarette.

Five Meet Death in Blaze.

Needles, Cal., June 27.—Five persons are known to have perished and several others are missing in a fire which destroyed the major part of this city. Those who lost their lives were guests of the Riverside hotel.

Explosion Kills Four.

Boston, June 27.—Four men were killed, another was seriously injured and three escaped with bruises when compressed air blew out in an Edison Electric Illuminating company's tube under the Summer street bridge.

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.



Astoria, N. Y. — "For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation." — Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Modest Girl.

He—And what do you want for your birthday?

She—Really, I don't want anything. But I know you'll buy me something terribly nice and expensive and new, you're such a dear, reckless boy.—Princeton Tiger.

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND

Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written. It's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Case, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Bluebirds for the Nursery.

Now the charming and symbolical bluebird flutters in still another place—so many alighting spots has the bluebird found within the past twelve months! He skims joyously over the brushes and mirrors of the children's toilet table these days and very charming are the white ivory-finish belongings with decoration of bluebirds in various sizes.

The Magic Washing Stick

I am perfectly delighted with the Magic Washing Stick. It makes the clothes so pretty and white and it saves time and labor. I would give it for nothing I have ever used. I can recommend it highly as a labor saver as you don't have to rub the clothes at all, writes Mrs. M. A. Graham, Dustin, Okla. Guaranteed to contain no lye, acid, alkali, or any injurious ingredient. A truly wonderful article. Three Magic Washing Sticks for 25c—15 washings 25c. Sold by all grocers everywhere. Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Distributors.—Adv.

Heads and "Tales."

When the dynamite trial was held in this city, the name of Charles Miller became a household word. In one small Indiana town the children of a certain family who knew the attorney were fond of acting out Bible scenes. The two older sisters had decided on the story of John the Baptist, and asked little John to take the part of the Bible hero. John was from Missouri and had to be shown. After carefully explaining the importance of his part to him, and the mighty character whom he was to impersonate, John looked up in disgust, and drawled: "Naw! I ain't goin' to be no John the Baptist. I'd rather be somebody great like Charlie Miller." — Indianapolis News.

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES

With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Dutch Establish New Mark.

The drainage of the inland lake of 35,000 acres formed north of Amsterdam by the disastrous floods of January last has been completed, save for one or two of the deeper "polders" or basins in the area in question. The construction and installation of the giant pumping plant on the restored Zuyder Zee dikes was carried out in four weeks, and the actual pumping took another four, so that the problem of removing something like 200,000,000 cubic meters of water was dealt with in a matter of two months only. So far as Dutch engineers are aware, this is an unequaled feat in any other country in the world. The advance made by modern hydrographic engineering may be gathered from the fact that after the floods of February, 1825, the draining took until July, 1826, lasting thus a period of seventeen months.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

FOR ACUTE ACHES OF THE FEET

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. All dealers sell it, 25c. Sample package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

HOYT'S HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA COLOGNE

A harmless and refreshing remedy that quickly relieves headache, neuralgia, nervousness, faintness, exhaustion, sleeplessness; used only by inhaling and outward application. For sale by all druggists.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 27-1916.

The Preller Murder Case

Stories of the Greatest Cases in the Career of Thomas Furlong, the Famous Railroad Detective, Told by Himself

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

The conviction of the murderer of Clarence Preller, a man named Hugh M. Brookes, was one of the hardest pieces of work ever performed by me. The true story, which I have never before disclosed, has a remarkable psychological interest, in that I kept my assistants in ignorance of the part that each was playing, while my own recompense consisted only in a contused eye and a number of scratches, bumps and bruises.

The Preller murder occurred in the summer of 1885, in one of the rooms of the Southern hotel, St. Louis. Clarence Preller was a young Englishman, representing important commercial interests. Brookes, the murderer, was also an Englishman, of respectable parentage, but a criminal past. However, until he met Preller on the steamship which conveyed them to America, his worst crime had been the theft of some property belonging to fellow-students at a law school.

Brookes, representing that he was a man of title, succeeded in ingratiating himself with Preller during the course of the voyage. They journeyed to Boston together, and Preller, who was en route for New Zealand, by way of San Francisco, proposed that they should reunite at St. Louis. Brookes, passing under the name of Maxwell, engaged a double room at the Southern hotel, and was there joined by Preller a day or two later.

Brookes, or Maxwell, had learned that Preller had in his possession seven one-hundred-dollar bills, and had already resolved to murder him. On the Sunday after the reunion, after dinner, Preller complained of stomach trouble. Maxwell, claiming to have some knowledge of medicine, administered a hypodermic injection of morphine, giving his victim enough to kill. Just as Preller was breathing his last the murderer poured a quantity of chloroform upon Preller's lips, completing his work. When the man who had trusted him was dead, Maxwell stripped the body and placed a suit of his own underwear on it. Maxwell was short in stature, being only about five feet five inches in height, while Preller was much larger, about six feet tall. Maxwell's clothing was marked with the name of Hugh M. Brookes, and his obvious design was to have it appear that he had committed suicide, or had been murdered, leaving the police to search for the dead man as the murderer.

Brookes emptied out the trunk belonging to Preller and thrust the body into it. Then, strapping and locking it, he put his own, as well as Preller's effects, into his own trunk and retired for the night.

The next morning he paid his bill, stating to the clerk that Preller had gone out of town for a few days, but would return shortly, and that he desired the room to be held for him, as his trunk and effects would remain there until he called for them. He added that he had to leave that morning, but expected to rejoin Preller later in another city.

Brookes had already made that fundamental error which all murderers seem to make. He planned to leave his own effects behind him and to ship the trunk containing the body to a distant place, where the dead man would simply be known by the marks on the underclothes. But he had given wrong instructions to the porter, or else the porter made a mistake, for the trunk brought down was his own and not that containing the body. Brookes became very much alarmed. He took a ticket for San Francisco, and thence sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, to which spot Preller had been bound, apparently still trying to carry out the substitution of identities.

The body was discovered, the detectives got on the trail of the murderer, and he was arrested on the arrival of his ship at Auckland and brought back to St. Louis. While in jail he employed two lawyers to defend him, and it was then that I came into the case.

A few days after Brookes had been lodged in jail Mr. Ashley C. Clover, circuit attorney of St. Louis, and his assistant, Marshall F. McDonald, drove out to my residence. I was then special agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, and my visitors were well known to me.

"Furlong," said Mr. Clover, "it looks as though Brookes will go free."

"How is that?" I asked.

"Because," replied the other, "while there is scarcely any doubt that Maxwell caused the death of Preller by chloroform, yet he may have done it innocently, and if such is the case he could not be convicted of the murder. Now, Tom, I want you to get the facts in this case for me."

I asked for a day to think the matter over, to which suggestion they agreed. When my visitors returned I said:

"Gentlemen, I have been thinking about the case in question, and have become satisfied that there were but two persons who knew the whole facts connected with the case. One of these persons is now in jail, and the other is dead. In my opinion Maxwell is the only living person who knows the facts, and therefore he is the only person from whom these facts can be obtained. I believe I can get these facts from him. I shall be glad to do anything that I can to assist you in unraveling this case, with the understanding that I am not to receive any compensation for what I do myself, but I expect you gentlemen to pay the operative that I may use in this work the same amount of salary that we are paying him, and his actual expenses."

This being agreed, I telegraphed to Philadelphia for a man in my employ there named John McCulloch, a truthful, honest man, but a little thick-headed; just the man who would interpret his instructions to the letter, and carry them out in this way—which was what I wanted.

I began by obtaining possession of a few blank checks from the office of D. S. H. Smith, who was local treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company in St. Louis. My chief clerk was a good penman, and I set him to practice until he could not only imitate Doctor Smith's signature, but could imitate it just badly enough to arouse suspicion in the mind of a bank cashier. I next had my clerk fill out a blank check for the amount of $1,188.10. This check I gave to McCulloch, instructing him to present it to the paying teller of the Mechanics' bank, which was then on Fourth street. I had received a genuine check from Dr. Smith a few days before, and had purposely held this out, and was waiting across the street from the bank when McCulloch, who is now to be known as Frank Dingfelter, entered to cash the forged check. As soon as Dingfelter entered the bank I followed him.

The paying teller examined the check curiously, and then, seeing me, excitedly motioned to me to come to the window. As I approached, the teller, in an excited voice, commanded me to arrest Dingfelter. "He has presented a large fake check bearing the name of Dr. Smith, for nearly twelve hundred dollars," he said. "Why, you know Dr. Smith's signature."

"Yes. Here is one of Dr. Smith's checks," I answered. "I know this is genuine, for I saw the doctor sign it."

The two checks were compared by me, and I continued:

"While I am not an expert on handwriting, I do not believe that Dr. Smith wrote that signature."

"Where did you get that check?" demanded the teller of Dingfelter.

"I got it from Dr. Smith," was the reply.

"Will you go with me and see Dr. Smith?" I asked.

"Well, I don't know whether I will or not," Dingfelter answered. "Are you an officer?"

"I am the chief special agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company," I replied.

"Oh, well, that is different. I will go with you and see Dr. Smith," said Dingfelter.

We started for Dr. Smith's office accordingly. At the corner of Sixth and Pine streets I gave Dingfelter the prearranged signal, which was for him to hit me a good, stiff punch in the face. A large, clumsy policeman, wearing a raincoat, was standing under an awning near the corner saloon. Dingfelter hit hard, as he had been instructed, and struck me above the eye, knocking me down and inflicting a severe contusion. Dingfelter stumbled and also fell, and the clumsy policeman made a dash for him. In the ensuing fight the policeman lost most of his uniform, and all three of us went down in the mud and were covered with filth before Dingfelter was finally subdued.

Dingfelter was taken to headquarters and searched. In an inside pocket was discovered a letter directed to some person in San Francisco, together with a large sum of money. The letter seemed to implicate the prisoner in a series of bank swindles which had excited the people of the Pacific coast. The newspapers had printed a good deal about this gang, and the St. Louis detectives felt that they were on the trail of the robbers. The afternoon newspapers censured and ridiculed me for having failed to discover this letter.

However, I was not disconcerted, for it had taken me about two hours to compose and write the same epistle.

The St. Louis papers devoted to Dingfelter a good deal of the space that they had been devoting to Maxwell, much to the disgust of the latter. The two men met in the "bull ring" in the jail, and Maxwell hastened to make the acquaintance of so notorious a swindler as Dingfelter seemed to be. The more the latter held himself aloof, the more anxious Maxwell appeared to be to cultivate his acquaintance.

"You are Dingfelter, I believe," said Maxwell.

Dingfelter replied that he was, and Maxwell continued:

"They seem to have a strong case against you."

"You will have to excuse me, sir," answered Dingfelter. "I don't want to seem impolite, but I must decline to talk to anyone in this place about my case, as you call it. I don't believe it would be a good thing for me or any other person to talk about a charge that is pending against him in a place of this kind. Besides, I don't know you."

"I am Maxwell," replied the other. "I am the fellow who is charged with



KNOCKING ME DOWN AND INFLICTING A SEVERE CONTUSION.

the murder of that man Preller, who was killed in the Southern hotel, and whose body was found in a trunk. I was arrested at Auckland, New Zealand, and brought back here to St. Louis to stand trial, but I have been assured by my attorneys that I will be acquitted. They have no case against me, and just as soon as I can get a trial, why, of course I will go free."

"I have been reading in the papers about you," answered Dingfelter, "and if you will pardon me for saying so, it seems to me that you have already been talking too much about your case. If you are not guilty of the crime with which you stand charged you ought to be acquitted, and I hope you will be."

Dingfelter was in jail for forty-seven days, during which time Maxwell never let the opportunity pass without talking to him. Meanwhile Dingfelter was making daily reports to me. Maxwell, who seemed to have implicit confidence in Dingfelter, admitted that he had killed Preller to obtain the seven hundred dollars which the latter possessed.

Maxwell also told Dingfelter that he had used morphine, which had not hitherto been suspected, owing to the presence of the chloroform. The body was at once exhumed, and traces of morphine were found, the examining doctors guarding the secret faithfully until the trial.

After this information had been obtained from Maxwell it was unnecessary to keep Dingfelter in jail any longer, and it was accordingly arranged to have him released on bail. When Dingfelter told Maxwell that he was about to leave the prison he added that if there was any way in which he could assist him he would be glad to do so.

"You can do a whole lot for me," answered Maxwell, "by getting two of your friends to come here when my trial is called and have them testify that they met Preller and myself in Boston, and that they accompanied us to the depot when we were leaving Boston; that at the depot I proposed that the party take a parting drink; that Preller, these two men, and myself went to a cafe, and that when I paid I displayed a roll of seven one-hundred-dollar bills; that I explained that I wanted to change one of these bills so that I might have smaller bills with which to pay my expenses on my way to St. Louis. If they will testify to this it will account for the six one-hundred-dollar bills that I took from Preller."

"Are you sure that your lawyers will not get these friends of mine into trouble or let the police get next to them if I can get them to come?" asked Dingfelter.

Maxwell assured Dingfelter that his friends would be perfectly safe in coming to St. Louis, and that the police would not get next to them, provided, of course, that they were not already known to the police.

It was about five o'clock in the evening when Dingfelter was released from jail on bond, and at that hour the courts in the building had adjourned for the day, and the newspaper correspondents and all others had left the building except for the few attaches who were on duty. Thus Dingfelter left the jail unobserved. He took a circuitous route to my house, where he remained until a late hour, when I sent him to New York. I had instructed him to open a correspondence with Maxwell from that city, so as to get positive instructions from Maxwell as to what the witnesses were to testify to when they took the stand in his defense. He carried out these instructions to the letter. The correspondence was kept up through the medium of Maxwell's attorneys, copies of the letters sent, and the originals that came back, coming into my hands. When the trial was called Dingfelter, or McCulloch, as he may now be known again, returned to St. Louis, his presence there being unknown to anyone except myself and Messrs. Clover and McDonald.

At the trial Maxwell took the stand in his own defense and testified that he had administered chloroform to his friend Preller on the fatal evening at the Southern hotel, for the purpose of alleviating his pain. He saw fit to mention a certain disease as the cause of Preller's sufferings, whereupon a second autopsy was made, which showed conclusively that Maxwell's statement on this point was untrue.

Dingfelter was among the first witnesses to be called by the prosecution. After being duly sworn, he took his seat on the witness stand. Maxwell shot one glance at him, turned ashen pale, and collapsed. He hurriedly communicated to his attorneys the fact that he recognized Dingfelter, which caused consternation among the party for the defense. The following questions were then put by the assistant circuit attorney, Mr. Marshall F. McDonald, and were answered as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. John F. McCulloch.

Q. Where were you born? A. Wilmington, Del.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty years.

Q. What is your business? A. Detective.

Q. By whom are you employed? A. Thomas Furlong.

Q. Do you know the defendant in this case (pointing to Maxwell)? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first become acquainted with him? A. In the city jail.

Q. Were you a prisoner in the jail? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you charged with? A. I believe it was forgery.

Q. When and where were you arrested? A. I was arrested at the Mechanics' bank on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, this city, by Thomas Furlong, who was afterwards assisted by a police officer, whose name I do not know.

Q. Why did Furlong arrest you? A. He was commanded to do so by the paying teller of the Mechanics' bank.

Q. Why did the teller cause your arrest? A. Because I had presented a check bearing what was purported to be the signature of D. S. H. Smith, local treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The paying teller told Furlong, in my presence, that the signature was a forgery.

Q. Did you know it to be a forgery? A. I did not.

Q. Where did you get this check? A. Mr. Furlong gave me the check and instructed me to present it at the bank, as I did, and told me that he would be at the bank when I presented it.

Q. Was Mr. Furlong there? A. Yes, he came into the bank while I was at the teller's window. That was when Mr. Warner, as I believe the teller's name is, told him to arrest me.

Q. Then you do not know whether the check was a forgery or not? A. No, sir. I was only obeying the instructions of my employer, Mr. Furlong, I guess he can tell you all about that check.

More consternation, but this time among the police, who had been confident that Dingfelter was one of the leaders of the bank robbers on the Pacific coast. The moment Dingfelter stated that he was a detective one of the city detectives rushed out of the court to the office of the chief of police, who was in the opposite end of the building, and informed him what had occurred. The chief rushed into the court room, and from that time consternation prevailed among all the authorities around the building.

For two days Dingfelter was kept upon the stand. After he had been excused I was called. Having been duly sworn, I was told by the prosecuting attorney to state to the court and jury how I had been approached by Mr. Clover and himself, and what I had done in connection with the case. I gave a detailed account of my work from the beginning. When I had finished my direct testimony the counsel for the defense began to cross-examine me.

"Where did you get this check?" he asked, exhibiting the check which Dingfelter had presented.

"This is one of the blank checks that I took from Dr. Smith's office in the manner already described," I answered.

"Then you stole this check from Dr. Smith's office?" was the next question.

"I took that blank check from Dr. Smith's office without his knowledge or consent."

Q. Who filled out this check and signed Dr. Smith's name? A. That check was filled out by one of my employees I stood alongside of him while he filled it out. He did it under my instructions, and if he had refused to do it I would have discharged him and he knew it; and if the law has been violated in any way I am responsible for it."

"You knew that it was a forgery and that forgery is a crime under the law?" inquired the opposing counsel. To which I replied that, inasmuch as intent is the essence of crime, and as there was no intent to obtain money or other valuables by means of the check, I did not believe I had been guilty of forgery. I pointed out, furthermore, that I had been at the bank on the morning when McCulloch presented the check, for the purpose of preventing the teller from cashing it in case he had failed to perceive that the signature was not genuine.

Almost every person in the court room had been of the opinion that I had got myself into serious trouble by obtaining the blank checks and causing one to be filled out and signed and presented. But after my explanation it was evident that I had remained well within the letter of the law.

The testimony was overwhelming against Maxwell, and the jury quickly returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. It is satisfactory to add that Maxwell, or Brookes, paid the penalty of his crime by hanging.

The psychology of this case makes it unusually interesting. "Why," I have been asked many times, "did you cause McCulloch to knock you down and strip the policeman and yourself, compelling you, furthermore, to go around for several days with your right eye and one side of your face discolored?"

I knew that Maxwell was enjoying the notoriety which the newspapers were giving him. I knew, also, that the public was growing tired of reading about him, and, therefore, believed that if I could paint my assistant as a more desperate criminal for the time being, by the notoriety which he, in turn, would gain through the newspapers, it would have the effect of attracting Maxwell's attention to him, so that he might bask in the light which was shed upon McCulloch. I considered it necessary to have McCulloch slug me and the police officer in order to allay any suspicion that might have arisen in the mind of the chief of police or any of his men. The chief was an alert and experienced officer, and if he had for a moment suspected that McCulloch was not what he represented himself to be, or that he was connected with me, he would undoubtedly have exposed the scheme.

I could have obtained the blank check from Dr. Smith for the asking, but Dr. Smith would, of course, have wanted an explanation, and if I had given it Dr. Smith would have been obliged to state the facts on the witness stand when called before the grand jury, and this would have been fatal to the plan. By keeping my plans and motives profoundly secret I produced this result: that each person told the truth, as he believed it to be.

As there was no city fund for the payment of the expenses of outside detectives, Mr. Clover paid McCulloch out of his own pocket, the total sum expended amounting to about six hundred dollars. I got, as my compensation, the above-mentioned black eye, a swollen jaw, and a number of bumps and bruises.



MAXWELL TURNED ASHEN PALE AND COLLAPSED.

Paper and Ink for Our Money.

In the manufacture and printing of the paper money of the United States it is necessary that there shall be imported materials from various parts of the world. A part of the paper fiber, for instance, is linen rag from the Orient. The silk that furnishes the strands that are run through the paper as a safeguard against counterfeiting comes from China or from Italy. The blue ink contains cobalt from Canada or Germany. The black ink is said to be made at Niagara Falls from acetylene gas smoke; and the greater part of the green ink is made with white zinc sulphite, derived from German sources. The red color in the seal is obtained from a pigment imported from Central America.

Following Up a Fable.

"Of course, you remember the fable of the thrifty ant and the mendicant grasshopper?"

"Yes; the grasshopper, having sang all summer, was invited to dance."

"And then what happened?"

"Well, if the grasshopper was any good as a dancer, it ought to have made enough money to make the ant feel like small change."

BIG MIX-UP AT CONVENTION

Alternate and Proxy-Holder Insist on Voting While Delegate Himself Is Present.

A southern black-county convention was in progress, and the hall was crowded. Among rows upon rows of the dusky sons of toil an occasional white delegate stood out like a flake of snow on a coal car.

The chairman was calling the roll. One by one the delegates answered yea or nay till the name of James Levy was called. Up jumped a burly negro, as black as ink. "I'se his proxy, and I votes yea." From across the hall came another voice: "Mr. Cheerman, Mr. Cheerman, I'se his alternate, an' I votes nay."

"I'se de gem'man entitled to dis yar vote, and it's yea."

"Don' you listen to his talk, Mr. Cheerman. De alternate's got de say so, an' de vote is nay."

Back and forward, forward and back, the alternate and proxy of James Levy wrangled, while the chairman vainly pounded for silence. A third man in the hall stood up, and endeavored to make himself heard above the tumultuous voting. The chairman caught sight of him, and leaping to his feet, he shouted above the din:

"Mr. Proxy an' Mr. Alternate, if you all don' stop dat rumpus I'se gwine use dis hyar gavel on you' haids, an' dat's de truf, I'se tellin' you. Now," he continued as the rivals quieted down, "we gwine hyar what the gem'man standin' up in de back of de hall's got ter say."

"Please, suh, Mr. Cheerman," the person addressed questioned, "I wants ter ax what fo' all dis noise 'bout. Dar's James Levy hisself sittin' down yonder. Why don' he do his own votin'?"

Joys of a Soldier.

Here is a story which if it is not true ought to be. The soldier in the train was dilating on his changed life. "They took me from my home," he said, "and put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty-five minutes. Then the parson said, 'No. 575, art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days' C.B. for giving him a civil answer."—Manchester Guardian.

A Catastrophe.

"They say soap is scarce in Berlin." "Then what will they do when it is clean gone?"

Silent, but Eloquent.

Otto H. Kahn, who has given his estate in England as a home for blind soldiers, was talking about the horrors of war.

"The other day," he said, "two men on a Hoboken pier saw a huge cargo of wooden legs being loaded on a steamer for shipment to Europe.

"'Those wooden legs,' said the first man, 'are a mighty eloquent argument against war, are they not?'

"'Yes,' the other man agreed; 'they're what you might call stump speeches.'"

Bloodless Battle.

"A soldier home from the wars, you say?"

"That's the man."

"Has he been fighting in Europe?"

"Dear me, no! Fighting in Europe is the wildest folly. He's been leading a vice squad in a distant city."

Avoiding Discussion.

"You must give your wife credit for knowing as much about the political situation as you do?"

"That's what I want to do," replied Mr. Growcher. "I want to give her credit for about everything without putting her to the trouble of explaining a single word."

Some Kicks.

"And you say the mule kicked you, Sam?"

"Indeed, he did, boss."

"How far did he kick you?"

"How far did he kick me?"

"Yes, how far were you from him after he kicked you?"

"Does you mean how far was I from him after he kicked me first or de last time, boss?"

Toads do no harm at all.

A strenuous season makes a society bud look like the last rose of summer.

Some men seem to enjoy being mean.

Stella—Did he propose?

Bella—Not yet, but I think he has made his keynote speech.

To give a relish to tomato sauce, chop a green pepper with onion. This is good served with omelette.

Natural Effect.

"Miss Gwendolyn has such a ringing voice."

"That must be because she is something of a belle."

Woodwork.

"Is it your intention to offer your enemy an olive branch?"

"I'm not sure," replied Senator Sorghum. "We'll try out the olive branch proposition; but we'll fix the thing so it can be turned into an ax handle."

They say that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

"Well, it doesn't need to!"

"Where did you get the apples?"

"A nice man gave 'em to me."

"Did he give you one for me?"

Forgot Them.

"What became of that candidate for your sister's hand?"

"He won out. And say—"

"Well?"

"He hasn't redeemed any of his numerous pledges."—Kansas City Journal.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

If you choose

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf, Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter, Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Ready to Serve Food Products

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago



YES, HE KNEW HIM SLIGHTLY

Visitor, Deceived by Local Custom, Rather Put His Foot in It in Conversation.

The habit in agricultural districts of referring colloquially to a farmer by the name of his farm is fraught with dangerous possibilities to a stranger.

In such a district a gentleman had been resident for a few weeks, and in conversation one day with a farmer received a long tale of the shortcomings of Stonepark, a neighboring farmer recently gone to his last account. A few days later the visitor fell talking with Hillhead, another farmer.

"I suppose you knew old Stonepark, who died lately?" remarked the visitor.

"Aye, I did that," replied Hillhead, slowly chewing a straw.

"Rather slippery customer, I hear," ventured the visitor.

"Wadna wonder," replied Hillhead. "In fact," continued the visitor, "a regular daylight robber, and no friend of yours, I imagine?"

The farmer fixed his gaze on the far horizon, and said: "Well, yes, we were kind o' friendly. Ye see, Stonepark was my father."—London Tit-Bits.

How time drags when we are idle; but how it flies when we are working hard at something worth while.

LOOKED ON IT AS "SLAM"

Poet Found Reflection on His Writings in Picture Put on Exhibition by Painter.

Tearing along the street, my friend M——, who is but a little-known poet and novel writer, encountered me with flashing eyes and threatening mien.

I stopped him and asked, "Whatever is the matter?"

"The matter is," he rejoined furiously, "that I a going to his house to punch his head."

"Whose head?"

"Why, that scoundrel's the painter J——. Owing to a personal grudge against me, he has made me ridiculous in the face of the world."

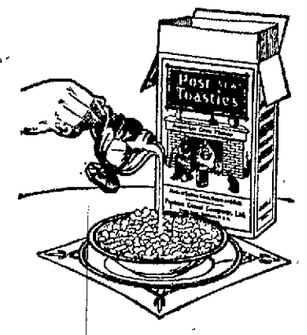
"How is that?"

"Why, I just came from the permanent exhibition of paintings. He has exhibited a picture there called 'The Allegory of Sleep.' A man is in an armchair with his head inclining on his breast and his arms drooping. He is sleeping profoundly, and holds, clasped in his right hand, a half-opened book—the last volume of my poems, with my portrait appearing on the cover!"

Immune.

"Bill Simmons says he lived in California for years and the earthquakes didn't worry him in the least."

"Nothing strange about that. Bill used to ride a motorcycle."



They Stand Up—

Unlike common corn flakes, the **New Post Toasties** don't mush down when milk or cream is added.

And they have a charming new flavour—delicious, different, the true essence of the corn—not found in corn flakes heretofore.

The intense heat of the new process of manufacture raises tiny bubbles on each delicious brown flake and these little puffs are the identifying feature.

These new flakes are firmer, crisper, and don't crumble in the package—in comparison, ordinary corn flakes are as "chaff."

Your grocer can send you a package of

New Post Toasties

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.



Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Modest Girl.

He—And what do you want for your birthday?

She—Really, I don't want anything. But I know you'll buy me something terribly nice and expensive and new, you're such a dear, reckless boy.—Princeton Tiger.

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND

Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written. It's absolutely FREE. Jessie A. Cook, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Bluebirds for the Nursery.

Now the charming and symbolical bluebird flutters in still another place—so many alighting spots has the bluebird found within the past twelve months! He skims joyously over the brushes and mirrors of the children's toilet table these days and very charming are the white ivory-finish belongings with decoration of bluebirds in various sizes.

The Magic Washing Stick

I am perfectly delighted with the Magic Washing Stick. It makes the clothes so pretty and white and it saves time and labor. I would give it for nothing if I have ever used I can recommend it highly as a labor saver as you don't have to rub the clothes at all, writes Mrs. M. A. Graham, Dustin, Okla. Guaranteed to contain no lye, acid, alkali, or any injurious ingredient. A truly wonderful article. Three Magic Washing Sticks for 25c—15 washings 25c. Sold by all grocery everywhere. Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., Distributors.—Adv.

Heads and "Tales."

When the dynamite trial was held in this city, the name of Charles Miller became a household word. In one small Indiana town the children of a certain family who knew the attorney were fond of acting out Bible scenes. The two older sisters had decided on the story of John the Baptist, and asked little John to take the part of the Bible hero. John was from Missouri and had to be shown. After carefully explaining the importance of his part to him, and the mighty character whom he was to impersonate, John looked up in disgust, and drawled: "Naw! I ain't goin' to be no John the Baptist. I'd rather be somebody great like Charlie Miller." — Indianapolis News.

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Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Dutch Establish New Mark.

The drainage of the inland lake of 85,000 acres formed north of Amsterdam by the disastrous floods of January last has been completed, save for one or two of the deeper "polders" or basins in the area in question. The construction and installation of the giant pumping plant on the restored Zuyder Zee dikes was carried out in four weeks, and the actual pumping took another four, so that the problem of removing something like 200,000,000 cubic meters of water was dealt with in a matter of two months only. So far as Dutch engineers are aware, this is an unequaled feat in any other country in the world. The advance made by modern hydrographic engineering may be gathered from the fact that after the floods of February, 1825, the draining took until July, 1826, lasting thus a period of seventeen months.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best.

The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

FOR ACUTE ACHES OF THE FEET

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. All dealers sell it, 25c. Sample package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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A harmless and refreshing remedy that quickly relieves headache, neuralgia, nervousness, faintness, exhaustion, sleeplessness; used only by inhaling and outward application. For sale by all druggists.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

The Preller Murder Case

Stories of the Greatest Cases in the Career of Thomas Furlong, the Famous Railroad Detective, Told by Himself

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

The conviction of the murderer of Clarence Preller, a man named Hugh M. Brookes, was one of the hardest pieces of work ever performed by me. The true story, which I have never before disclosed, has a remarkable psychological interest, in that I kept my assistants in ignorance of the part that each was playing, while my own recompense consisted only in a contused eye and a number 62 scratches, bumps and bruises.

The Preller murder occurred in the summer of 1885, in one of the rooms of the Southern hotel, St. Louis. Clarence Preller was a young Englishman, representing important commercial interests. Brookes, the murderer, was also an Englishman, of respectable parentage, but a criminal past. However, until he met Preller on the steamship which conveyed them to America, his worst crime had been the theft of some property belonging to fellow-students at a law school.

Brookes, representing that he was a man of title, succeeded in ingratiating himself with Preller during the course of the voyage. They journeyed to Boston together, and Preller, who was en route for New Zealand, by way of San Francisco, proposed that they should reunite at St. Louis. Brookes, passing under the name of Maxwell, engaged a double room at the Southern hotel, and was there joined by Preller a day or two later.

Brookes, or Maxwell, had learned that Preller had in his possession seven one-hundred-dollar bills, and had already resolved to murder him. On the Sunday after the reunion, after dinner, Preller complained of stomach trouble. Maxwell, claiming to have some knowledge of medicine, administered a hypodermic injection of morphine, giving his victim enough to kill. Just as Preller was breathing his last the murderer poured a quantity of chloroform upon Preller's lips, completing his work. When the man who had trusted him was dead, Maxwell stripped the body and placed a suit of his own underwear on it. Maxwell was short in stature, being only about five feet five inches in height, while Preller was much larger, about six feet tall. Maxwell's clothing was marked with the name of Hugh M. Brookes, and his obvious design was to have it appear that he had committed suicide, or had been murdered, leaving the police to search for the dead man as the murderer.

Brookes emptied out the trunk belonging to Preller and thrust the body into it. Then, strapping and locking it, he put his own, as well as Preller's effects, into his own trunk and retired for the night.

The next morning he paid his bill, stating to the clerk that Preller had gone out of town for a few days, but would return shortly, and that he desired the room to be held for him, as his trunk and effects would remain there until he called for them. He added that he had to leave that morning, but expected to rejoin Preller later in another city.

Brookes had already made that fundamental error which all murderers seem to make. He planned to leave his own effects behind him and to ship the trunk containing the body to a distant place, where the dead man would simply be known by the marks on the underclothes. But he had given wrong instructions to the porter, or else the porter made a mistake, for the trunk brought down was his own and not that containing the body. Brookes became very much alarmed. He took a ticket for San Francisco, and thence sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, to which spot Preller had been bound, apparently still trying to carry out the substitution of identities.

The body was discovered, the detectives got on the trail of the murderer, and he was arrested on the arrival of his ship at Auckland and brought back to St. Louis. While in jail he employed two lawyers to defend him, and it was then that I came into the case.

A few days after Brookes had been lodged in jail Mr. Ashley C. Clover, circuit attorney of St. Louis, and his assistant, Marshall F. McDonald, drove out to my residence. I was then special agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, and my visitors were well known to me.

"Furlong," said Mr. Clover, "it looks as though Brookes will go free."

"How is that?" I asked.

"Because," replied the other, "while there is scarcely any doubt that Maxwell caused the death of Preller by chloroform, yet he may have done it innocently, and if such is the case he could not be convicted of the murder. Now, Tom, I want you to get the facts in this case for me."

I asked for a day to think the matter over, to which suggestion they agreed. When my visitors returned I said:

"Gentlemen, I have been thinking about the case in question, and have become satisfied that there were but two persons who knew the whole facts connected with the case. One of these persons is now in jail, and the other is dead. In my opinion Maxwell is the only living person who knows the facts, and therefore he is the only person from whom these facts can be obtained. I believe I can get these facts from him. I shall be glad to do anything that I can to assist you in unraveling this case, with the understanding that I am not to receive any compensation for what I do myself, but I expect you gentlemen to pay the operative that I may use in this work the same amount of salary that we are paying him, and his actual expenses."

This being agreed, I telegraphed to Philadelphia for a man in my employ there named John McCulloch, a truthful, honest man, but a little thick-headed: just the man who would interpret his instructions to the letter, and carry them out in this way—which was what I wanted.

I began by obtaining possession of a few blank checks from the office of D. S. H. Smith, who was local treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company in St. Louis. My chief clerk was a good penman, and I set him to practice until he could not only imitate Doctor Smith's signature, but could imitate it just badly enough to arouse suspicion in the mind of a bank cashier. I next had my clerk fill out a blank check for the amount of $1,188.10. This check I gave to McCulloch, instructing him to present it to the paying teller of the Mechanics' bank, which was then on Fourth street. I had received a genuine check from Dr. Smith a few days before, and had purposely held this out, and was waiting across the street from the bank when McCulloch, who is now to be known as Frank Dingfelter, entered to cash the forged check. As soon as Dingfelter entered the bank I followed him.

The paying teller examined the check curiously, and then, seeing me, excitedly motioned to me to come to the window. As I approached, the teller, in an excited voice, commanded me to arrest Dingfelter. "He has presented a large fake check bearing the name of Dr. Smith, for nearly twelve hundred dollars," he said. "Why, you know Dr. Smith's signature."

"Yes. Here is one of Dr. Smith's checks," I answered. "I know this is genuine, for I saw the doctor sign it."

The two checks were compared by me, and I continued:

"While I am not an expert on handwriting, I do not believe that Dr. Smith wrote that signature."

"Where did you get that check?" demanded the teller of Dingfelter.

"I got it from Dr. Smith," was the reply.

"Will you go with me and see Dr. Smith?" I asked.

"Well, I don't know whether I will or not," Dingfelter answered. "Are you an officer?"

"I am the chief special agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company," I replied.

"Oh, well, that is different. I will go with you and see Dr. Smith," said Dingfelter.

We started for Dr. Smith's office accordingly. At the corner of Sixth and Pine streets I gave Dingfelter the prearranged signal, which was for him to hit me a good, stiff punch in the face. A large, clumsy policeman, wearing a raincoat, was standing under an awning near the corner saloon. Dingfelter hit hard, as he had been instructed, and struck me above the eye, knocking me down and inflicting a severe contusion. Dingfelter stumbled and also fell, and the clumsy policeman made a dash for him. In the ensuing fight the policeman lost most of his uniform, and all three of us went down in the mud and were covered with filth before Dingfelter was finally subdued.

Dingfelter was taken to headquarters and searched. In an inside pocket was discovered a letter directed to some person in San Francisco, together with a large sum of money. The letter seemed to implicate the prisoner in a series of bank swindles which had excited the people of the Pacific coast. The newspapers had printed a good deal about this gang, and the St. Louis detectives felt that they were on the trail of the robbers. The afternoon newspapers censured and ridiculed me for having failed to discover this letter.

However, I was not disconcerted, for it had taken me about two hours to compose and write the same epistle.

The St. Louis papers devoted to Dingfelter a good deal of the space that they had been devoting to Maxwell, much to the disgust of the latter. The two men met in the "bull ring" in the jail, and Maxwell hastened to make the acquaintance of so notorious a swindler as Dingfelter seemed to be. The more the latter held himself aloof, the more anxious Maxwell appeared to be to cultivate his acquaintance.

"You are Dingfelter, I believe," said Maxwell.

Dingfelter replied that he was, and Maxwell continued:

"They seem to have a strong case against you."

"You will have to excuse me, sir," answered Dingfelter. "I don't want to seem impolite, but I must decline to talk to anyone in this place about my case, as you call it. I don't believe it would be a good thing for me or any other person to talk about a charge that is pending against him in a place of this kind. Besides, I don't know you."

"I am Maxwell," replied the other. "I am the fellow who is charged with the murder of that man Preller, who was killed in the Southern hotel, and whose body was found in a trunk. I was arrested at Auckland, New Zealand, and brought back here to St. Louis to stand trial, but I have been assured by my attorneys that I will be acquitted. They have no case against me, and just as soon as I can get a trial, why, of course I will go free."

"I have been reading in the papers about you," answered Dingfelter, "and if you will pardon me for saying so, it seems to me that you have already been talking too much about your case. If you are not guilty of the crime with which you stand charged you ought to be acquitted, and I hope you will be."

Dingfelter was in jail for forty-seven days, during which time Maxwell never let the opportunity pass without talking to him. Meanwhile Dingfelter was making daily reports to me. Maxwell, who seemed to have implicit confidence in Dingfelter, admitted that he had killed Preller to obtain the seven hundred dollars which the latter possessed.

Maxwell also told Dingfelter that he had used morphine, which had not hitherto been suspected, owing to the presence of the chloroform. The body was at once exhumed, and traces of morphine were found, the examining doctors guarding the secret faithfully until the trial.

After this information had been obtained from Maxwell it was unnecessary to keep Dingfelter in jail any longer, and it was accordingly arranged to have him released on bail. When Dingfelter told Maxwell that he was about to leave the prison he added that if there was any way in which he could assist him he would be glad to do so.

"You can do a whole lot for me," answered Maxwell, "by getting two of your friends to come here when my trial is called and have them testify that they met Preller and myself in Boston, and that they accompanied us to the depot when we were leaving Boston; that at the depot I proposed that the party take a parting drink; that Preller, these two men, and myself went to a cafe, and that when I paid I displayed a roll of seven one-hundred-dollar bills; that I explained that I wanted to change one of these bills so that I might have smaller bills with which to pay my expenses on my way to St. Louis. If they will testify to this it will account for the six one-hundred-dollar bills that I took from Preller."

"Are you sure that your lawyers will not get these friends of mine into trouble or let the police get next to them if I can get them to come?" asked Dingfelter.

Maxwell assured Dingfelter that his friends would be perfectly safe in coming to St. Louis, and that the police would not get next to them, provided, of course, that they were not already known to the police.

It was about five o'clock in the evening when Dingfelter was released from jail on bond, and at that hour the courts in the building had adjourned for the day, and the newspaper correspondents and all others had left the building except for the few attaches who were on duty. Thus Dingfelter left the jail unobserved. He took a circuitous route to my house, where he remained until a late hour, when I sent him to New York. I had instructed him to open a correspondence with Maxwell from that city, so as to get positive instructions from Maxwell as to what the witnesses were to testify to when they took the stand in his defense. He carried out these instructions to the letter. The correspondence was kept up through the medium of Maxwell's attorneys, copies of the letters sent, and the originals that came back, coming into my hands. When the trial was called Dingfelter, or McCulloch, as he may now be known again, returned to St. Louis, his presence there being unknown to anyone except myself and Messrs. Clover and McDonald.

At the trial Maxwell took the stand in his own defense and testified that he had administered chloroform to his friend Preller on the fatal evening at the Southern hotel, for the purpose of alleviating his pain. He saw fit to mention a certain disease as the cause of Preller's sufferings, whereupon a second autopsy was made, which showed conclusively that Maxwell's statement on this point was untrue.

Dingfelter was among the first witnesses to be called by the prosecution. After being duly sworn, he took his seat on the witness stand. Maxwell shot one glance at him, turned ashen pale, and collapsed. He hurriedly communicated to his attorneys the fact that he recognized Dingfelter, which caused consternation among the party for the defense. The following questions were then put by the assistant circuit attorney, Mr. Marshall F. McDonald, and were answered as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. John F. McCulloch.

Q. Where were you born? A. Wilmington, Del.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty years.

Q. What is your business? A. Detective.

Q. By whom are you employed? A. Thomas Furlong.

Q. Do you know the defendant in this case (pointing to Maxwell)? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first become acquainted with him? A. In the city jail.

Q. Were you a prisoner in the jail? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you charged with? A. I believe it was forgery.

Q. When and where were you arrested? A. I was arrested at the Mechanics' bank on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, this city, by Thomas Furlong, who was afterwards assisted by a police officer, whose name I do not know.

Q. Why did Furlong arrest you? A. He was commanded to do so by the paying teller of the Mechanics' bank.

Q. Why did the teller cause your arrest? A. Because I had presented a check bearing what was purported to be the signature of D. S. H. Smith, local treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The paying teller told Furlong, in my presence, that the signature was a forgery.

Q. Did you know it to be a forgery? A. I did not.

Q. Where did you get this check? A. Mr. Furlong gave me the check and instructed me to present it at the bank, as I did, and told me that he would be at the bank when I presented it.

Q. Was Mr. Furlong there? A. Yes, he came into the bank while I was at the teller's window. That was when Mr. Warner, as I believe the teller's name is, told him to arrest me.

Q. Then you do not know whether the check was a forgery or not? A. No, sir. I was only obeying the instructions of my employer, Mr. Furlong. I guess he can tell you all about that check.

More consternation, but this time among the police, who had been confident that Dingfelter was one of the leaders of the bank robbers on the Pacific coast. The moment Dingfelter stated that he was a detective one of the city detectives rushed out of the court to the office of the chief of police, who was in the opposite end of the building, and informed him what had occurred. The chief rushed into the court room, and from that time consternation prevailed among all the authorities around the building.

For two days Dingfelter was kept upon the stand. After he had been excused I was called. Having been duly sworn, I was told by the prosecuting attorney to state to the court and jury how I had been approached by Mr. Clover and himself, and what I had done in connection with the case. I gave a detailed account of my work from the beginning. When I had finished my direct testimony the counsel for the defense began to cross-examine me.

"Where did you get this check?" he asked, exhibiting the check which Dingfelter had presented.

"This is one of the blank checks that I took from Dr. Smith's office in the manner already described," I answered.

"Then you stole this check from Dr. Smith's office?" was the next question.

"I took that blank check from Dr. Smith's office without his knowledge or consent."

Q. Who filled out this check and signed Dr. Smith's name? A. That check was filled out by one of my employees I stood alongside of him while he filled it out. He did it under my instructions, and if he had refused to do it I would have discharged him and he knew it; and if the law has been violated in any way I am responsible for it."

"You knew that it was a forgery and that forgery is a crime under the law?" inquired the opposing counsel. To which I replied that, inasmuch as intent is the essence of crime, and as there was no intent to obtain money or other valuables by means of the check, I did not believe I had been guilty of forgery. I pointed out, furthermore, that I had been at the bank on the morning when McCulloch presented the check, for the purpose of preventing the teller from cashing it in case he had failed to perceive that the signature was not genuine.

Almost every person in the court room had been of the opinion that I had got myself into serious trouble by obtaining the blank checks and causing one to be filled out and signed and presented. But after my explanation it was evident that I had remained well within the letter of the law.

The testimony was overwhelming against Maxwell, and the jury quickly returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. It is satisfactory to add that Maxwell, or Brookes, paid the penalty of his crime by hanging.

The psychology of this case makes it unusually interesting. "Why," I have been asked many times, "did you cause McCulloch to knock you down and strip the policeman and yourself, compelling you, furthermore, to go around for several days with your right eye and one side of your face discolored?"

I knew that Maxwell was enjoying the notoriety which the newspapers were giving him. I knew, also, that the public was growing tired of reading about him, and, therefore, believed that if I could paint my assistant as a more desperate criminal for the time being, by the notoriety which he, in turn, would gain through the newspapers, it would have the effect of attracting Maxwell's attention to him, so that he might bask in the light which was shed upon McCulloch. I considered it necessary to have McCulloch slug me and the police officer in order to allay any suspicion that might have arisen in the mind of the chief of police or any of his men. The chief was an alert and experienced officer, and if he had for a moment suspected that McCulloch was not what he represented himself to be, or that he was connected with me, he would undoubtedly have exposed the scheme.

I could have obtained the blank check from Dr. Smith for the asking, but Dr. Smith would, of course, have wanted an explanation, and if I had given it Dr. Smith would have been obliged to state the facts on the witness stand when called before the grand jury, and this would have been fatal to the plan. By keeping my plans and motives profoundly secret I produced this result: that each person told the truth, as he believed it to be.

As there was no city fund for the payment of the expenses of outside detectives, Mr. Clover paid McCulloch out of his own pocket, the total sum expended amounting to about six hundred dollars. I got, as my compensation, the above-mentioned black eye, a swollen jaw, and a number of bumps and bruises.



KNOCKING ME DOWN AND INFLICTING A SEVERE CONTUSION.



MAXWELL TURNED ASHEN PALE AND COLLAPSED.

Paper and Ink for Our Money.

In the manufacture and printing of the paper money of the United States it is necessary that there shall be imported materials from various parts of the world. A part of the paper fiber, for instance, is linen rag from the Orient. The silk that furnishes the strands that are run through the paper as a safeguard against counterfeiting comes from China or from Italy. The blue ink contains cobalt from Canada or Germany. The black ink is said to be made at Niagara Falls from acetylene gas smoke; and the greater part of the green ink is made with white zinc sulphite, derived from German sources. The red color in the seal is obtained from a pigment imported from Central America.

Following Up a Fable.

"Of course, you remember the fable of the thrifty ant and the mendicant grasshopper?"

"Yes; the grasshopper, having sang all summer, was invited to dance."

"And then what happened?"

"Well, if the grasshopper was any good as a dancer, it ought to have made enough money to make the ant feel like small change."

BIG MIX-UP AT CONVENTION

Alternate and Proxy-Holder Insist on Voting While Delegate Himself Is Present.

A southern black-county convention was in progress, and the hall was crowded. Among rows upon rows of the dusky sons of toil an occasional white delegate stood out like a flake of snow on a coal car.

The chairman was calling the roll. One by one the delegates answered yea or nay till the name of James Levy was called. Up jumped a burly negro, as black as ink. "I'se his proxy, and I votes yea." From across the hall came another voice: "Mr. Cheerman, Mr. Cheerman, I'se his alternate, an' I votes nay."

"I'se de gem'man entitled to dis yar vote, and it's yea."

"Don' you listen to his talk, Mr. Cheerman. De alternate's got de say so, an' de vote is nay."

Back and forward, forward and back, the alternate and proxy of James Levy wrangled, while the chairman vainly pounded for silence. A third man in the hall stood up, and endeavored to make himself heard above the tumultuous voting. The chairman caught sight of him, and leaping to his feet, he shouted above the din:

"Mr. Proxy an' Mr. Alternate, if you all don' stop dat rumpus I'se gwine use dis hyar gavel on you' haids, an' dat's de truf, I'se tellin' you. Now," he continued as the rivals quieted down, "we gwine hyar what the gem'man standin' up in de back of de hall's got ter say."

"Please, suh, Mr. Cheerman," the person addressed questioned, "I wants ter ax what fo' all dis noise 'bout. Dar's James Levy hisself sittin' down yonder. Why don' he do his own votin'?"

Joys of a Soldier.

Here is a story which if it is not true ought to be. The soldier in the train was dilating on his changed life. "They took me from my home," he said, "and put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty-five minutes. Then the parson said, 'No. 575, art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days' C.B. for giving him a civil answer."—Manchester Guardian.

A Catastrophe.

"They say soap is scarce in Berlin." "Then what will they do when it is clean gone?"

Silent, but Eloquent.

Otto H. Kahn, who has given his estate in England as a home for blind soldiers, was talking about the horrors of war.

"The other day," he said, "two men on a Hoboken pier saw a huge cargo of wooden legs being loaded on a steamer for shipment to Europe.

"'Those wooden legs,' said the first man, 'are a mighty eloquent argument against war, are they not?'

"'Yes,' the other man agreed; 'they're what you might call stump speeches.'"

Bloodless Battle.

"A soldier home from the wars, you say?"

"That's the man."

"Has he been fighting in Europe?"

"Dear me, no! Fighting in Europe is the wildest folly. He's been leading a vice squad in a distant city."

Avoiding Discussion.

"You must give your wife credit for knowing as much about the political situation as you do?"

"That's what I want to do," replied Mr. Growcher. "I want to give her credit for about everything without putting her to the trouble of explaining a single word."

Some Kicks.

"And you say the mule kicked you, Sam?"

"Indeed, he did, boss."

"How far did he kick you?"

"How far did he kick me?"

"Yes, how far were you from him after he kicked you?"

"Does you mean how far was I from him after he kicked me first or de last time, boss?"

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Toads do no harm at all.

A strenuous season makes a society bud look like the last rose of summer.

Some men seem to enjoy being mean.

Stella—Did he propose?

Bella—Not yet, but I think he has made his keynote speech.

To give a relish to tomato sauce, chop a green pepper with onion. This is good served with omelette.

Natural Effect.

"Miss Gwendolyn has such a ringing voice."

"That must be because she is something of a belle."

"They say that lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"Well, it doesn't need to."

"Where did you get the apples?"

"A nice man gave 'em to me."

"Did he give you one for me?"

Forgot Them.

"What became of that candidate for your sister's hand?"

"He won out. And say!"

"Well?"

"He hasn't redeemed any of his numerous pledges." Kansas City Journal.

Woodwork.

"Is it your intention to offer your enemy an olive branch?"

"I'm not sure," replied Senator Sorghum. "We'll try out the olive branch proposition; but we'll fix the thing so it can be turned into an ax handle."

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

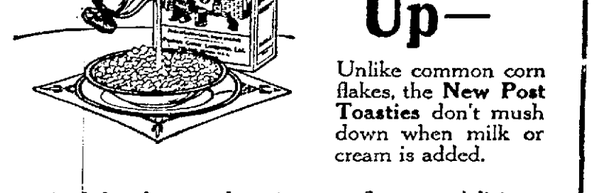
If you choose

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf
Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter
Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Ready to Serve **Food Products**

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago



YES, HE KNEW HIM SLIGHTLY

Visitor, Deceived by Local Custom, Rather Put His Foot In It in Conversation.

The habit in agricultural districts of referring colloquially to a farmer by the name of his farm is fraught with dangerous possibilities to a stranger.

In such a district a gentleman had been resident for a few weeks, and in conversation one day with a farmer received a long tale of the shortcomings of Stonepark, a neighboring farmer recently gone to his last account. A few days later the visitor fell talking with Hillhead, another farmer.

"I suppose you knew old Stonepark, who died lately?" remarked the visitor.

"Aye, I did that," replied Hillhead, slowly chewing a straw.

"Rather slippery customer, I hear," ventured the visitor.

"Wadna wonder," replied Hillhead. "In fact," continued the visitor, "a regular daylight robber, and no friend of yours, I imagine?"

The farmer fixed his gaze on the far horizon, and said: "Well, yes, we were kind o' friendly. Ye see, Stonepark was my father."—London Tit-Bits.

How time drags when we are idle; but how it flies when we are working hard at something worth while.

LOOKED ON IT AS "SLAM"

Poet Found Reflection on His Writings in Picture Put on Exhibition by Painter.

Tearing along the street, my friend M——, who is but a little-known poet and novel writer, encountered me with flashing eyes and threatening mien.

I stopped him and asked, "Whatever is the matter?"

"The matter is," he rejoined furiously, "that I a going to his house to punch his head."

"Whose head?"

"Why, that scoundrel's the painter J——. Owing to a personal grudge against me, he has made me ridiculous in the face of the world."

"How is that?"

"Why, I just came from the permanent exhibition of paintings. He has exhibited a picture there called 'The Allegory of Sleep.' A man is in and armchair with his head inclining on his breast and his arms drooping. He is sleeping profoundly, and holds, clasped in his right hand, a half-opened book—the last volume of my poems, with my portrait appearing on the cover!"

Immune.

"Bill Simmons says he lived in California for years and the earthquakes didn't worry him in the least."

"Nothing strange about that. Bill used to ride a motorcycle."

They Stand Up—

Unlike common corn flakes, the **New Post Toasties** don't mush down when milk or cream is added.

And they have a charming new flavour—delicious, different, the true essence of the corn—not found in corn flakes heretofore.

The intense heat of the new process of manufacture raises tiny bubbles on each delicious brown flake and these little puffs are the identifying feature.

These new flakes are firmer, crisper, and don't crumble in the package—in comparison, ordinary corn flakes are as "chaff."

Your grocer can send you a package of

New Post Toasties

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK STARTS ON FRIDAY

July 7 to 12 has been selected as Chautauqua week for Grand Rapids, and on this occasion the city will be offered some of the best entertainments that will be seen here for some time.

The Chautauqua this season is put on by the same men as that of 1915, namely, the University of Wisconsin, and as practically everybody was in attendance at last year's meetings, it is needless to say that it will be excellent. However, the Chautauqua this season will not only be as good as that of last year, but according to the program and the reputation of those who are to take part, it will even excell former attempts, all of which seems doubtful, but is nevertheless true.

The Chautauqua is being boosted by about one hundred of our business men, who are guaranteeing that the proposition will make good financially and while the entertainments will no doubt be well attended everybody should step forth in their support and turn out. Grand Rapids will never have a chance to see a better class of entertainments and as the occasion comes but once a year do not miss it.

The program which has been selected is as follows:

First Day

2:30 P. M.—Concert: The University of Wisconsin Band.
3:30 P. M.—Lecture: "America and the World War," Arnold B. Hall.
7:30 P. M.—Community Singing: Led by trained choral director.
8:00 P. M.—Lecture: "The Playground of Life," Arnold B. Hall.
9:00 P. M.—Grand Concert: The University of Wisconsin Military Band.

Second Day

2:30 P. M.—Concert: Treble Clef Company, with Miss Jessie Rae Taylor.
3:30 P. M. — Lecture: "The Church in Action," Gabriel R. Maguire.
7:30 P. M.—Community singing: This is your hour. Do not miss it.
8:00 P. M.—Lecture: "In Darkest Africa," Gabriel R. Maguire.
9:00 P. M.—Concert: Treble Clef Company, Jessie Rae Taylor, impersonator.

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2:30 P. M.—Concert: The von Geltch Recital, with Flora Prentiss.
3:30 P. M.—Lecture: "Old Institutions and New Ideals," Hon. Herbert S. Bigelow.
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2:30 P. M.—Concert: Milton College Octet.
3:30 P. M.—Lecture: "The Philosophy of a Plowman," Albert Stump.
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3:30 P. M.—Lecture: "The Exceptional Child," Mrs. C. P. Cary.
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3:30 P. M.—Lecture: "A Plea for Peace," Silas Evans.
7:30 P. M.—Community singing.
8:00 P. M.—Lecture: "The American Home," Silas Evans.
9:00 P. M.—Concert: The Hampton Quartette.

At 3:30 P. M. each day a story and play hour will be held for the children. Mothers are not only requested, but urged to have all children under ten or twelve years of age at this hour instead of remaining for the lecture, making possible for all attending a greater appreciation of the lecture.

A morning play and story hour will be organized as early in the week as possible.

Please come on time to all programs. Get the habit.

—Jensen & Ebbe report the following auto sales the past week: Chas Sanger, Babcock, Chevrolet touring car; Wm. Goldberg, city, Chevrolet touring car; Oscar and Wm Kronholm, town of Sigel, Ford touring car, and Wm. Suhr, city, Ford touring car.

WANT COLUMN

—113 TO 217-ACRE FARM—With improvements for sale cheap and on easy payments. Will take some Grand Rapids property in exchange. L. Amundson. tf.

LOST—A copper fishing tackle box, near Port Edwards dam. Finder will receive reward by returning to Tribune office. 2t

FOR SALE—Two new milch cows and calves. Nicholas Young, R. 6. 1t pd.

FOR SALE—An Overland touring car, as good as new, at a bargain, at the Schill garage; also a good deal in a second Buick car. 1t

FORD CAR FOR SALE—1915 five passenger Ford touring car, in good condition, to be sold at a very reasonable figure. Inquire at the Tribune office if you mean business.

FOR SALE:—Will sacrifice for quick sale, my 20 acres of land situated ½ mile south of city limits on route 8, suitable for poultry farm, or to subdivide, what am I offered. For particulars inquire of H. Gottfried. R. 6, Box 28. 3t.

WANTED:—Cabinet makers, machine hands, finishers, for large wood working plant. Steady wrok. The HAMILTON MFG. CO., Two Rivers, Wis. 6t.

WANTED:—Resident agent to sell Indian and Henderson motorcycles. Apply at once to Marshfield Cycle Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FOR TRADE—40 acres of partly improved land with small house and barn, 4 mlies wast of city. Will consider city property or lots in exchange. Inquire at Tribune office. 2t

HORSE FOR SALE:—Peter Schuetz, R. 5. 3t*

FOR RENT:—Some good offices two and three suites, over our Grocery Store. L. M. Nash.

FOR RENT:—Suite of modern offices over Daly's Drug Store.

BIRTHS

A boy, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Leland, Monday, July 3.
A boy, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Arpin.
A boy, to Rev. and Mrs. Gieselman of Sigel.
A boy, to Dr. and Mrs. Jackson of Rudolph.
A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pasano of Rudolph.
A thirteen pound son to Mr. and Mrs. John Coats of the West Side.

KAREL ELECTED JUDGE OF JUVENILE COURT

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27. — Judges of the courts of record of Milwaukee county have elected Judge J. C. Karel, of county court, judge of the juvenile court, succeeding Judge F. C. Eschweiler, justice-elect of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

CITY POINT

The City Point creamery is now ready for business. Cream is being hauled three times a week. "Boost for it."

Lillian Gallaway spent Sunday in Stevens Point.

John Christenson visited his brother in La Crosse, who is very ill

Mrs. Martin Franson and son Cletus autoed home to Marshfield with her father, Jim Curtin, on Tuesday.

Cecil Hoover of Pittsville was a Sunday caller at J. Nelson's home, Miss Lula returning home with her to spend the 4th.

Miss Elma Paulson was a visitor at Pray over Sunday. Miss Dorothy Hancock returned with her to visit a couple of days.

Mr. and Mrs. Steen Nelson and children visited her brother and family at Grand Rapids Monday.

Loran Ellis, who is employed on a dredge in Minnesota, spent the 4th with his family here.

Miss Gertrude Nelson left for Green Bay Monday to visit friends.

H. A. Lamp was a business caller at Merrillan Monday.

Clyde Ellis is visiting his cousin, Loran Ellis, and family.

T. J. Staffon autoed to Chippewa Falls Sunday

The Ladies' Aid Society meets with Mrs. Steen Nelson Friday, July 14.

Mrs. Frank Hancock consulted a physician at Pittsville Thursday.

Mrs. Wellington Conner entertained her brother and wife from Nebraska last week.

A. J. Amundson was a business caller at Grand Rapids last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Reitzel of Ogdensburg were in town Sunday.

REMINGTON

On June 21 Miss Alice Casey and Glen Beatty of Sherry, Wis., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the Catholic Church at Babcock. Rev. Willitzer performed the ceremony. The bride is a most estimable young lady, having graduated from the Wood County Normal and taught school several years. The groom is an industrious young man of good habits They have a number of friends here who wish them a long and happy wedded life.

J. W. Carey, James F Lowe and Miss Minnie White attended the 4th of July celebration at Pittsville.

Miss Cecelia Cummings of Oshkosh, Wis., was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Helen Lowe, several days last week.

Frank Seebruck and mother are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee this week.

Charles Sanger is driving a new Ford auto.

Gus Sangar and family visited the parental home here on Sunday.

J. W. Cary returned home from Plainfield, where he had been visiting his brother for some time past.

Mrs. Beattey of Sherry attended the wedding of her son at the Casey home on June 21.

Mr. and Mrs. John Casey and children of Madison, Wis., were here to attend the Casey and Beattey wedding.

Miss Lena Rutz of this place and Paul Bungert of Clifton, Wis., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rutz, on June 2. We extend to the young couple our sincere congratulations.

A number of our citizens autoed to Camp Douglas on Sunday to see our brave soldier boys who are going to the border to defend our country.

Mr. Luberts and Mr. Winters of Finley have taken the contract of building our new school house in district No. 2. It will be a veneered brick building.

Crops are advancing rapidly since our hot weather set in. The farmers feel more hopeful now of a good crop for all.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Urban of Babcock and Mrs. Urban's sister and children of Milwaukee autoed to the Sanger home on Sunday.

Mr. Charles Miller and children of Grand Rapids are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sanger this week.

KELLNER

Arthur and Fred Kafdorf spent the Fourth at Kellner.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Wollcott, who have been visiting the latter's son, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warren, left Friday for Vandriessen, where they will visit the former's son.

Corine Hjerstedt is sending the week with her sister, Mrs. George Eberhardt.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Thompson spent the Fourth with Mrs. Thompson's parents in Saratoga.

The G. H. Munroe family, and Allen Hjersteadt, O. C. Ely and wife, J. W. Ramsey and family, spent the Fourth at the Club House fishing and enjoying a picnic dinner. They were later joined by the Williams, Fergenson and Muir families of Grand Rapids. All report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eberhardt have moved to Biron.

Mrs. Haydon of Chicago spent Friday evening and Saturday at the Wm. Warren home, returning to her home Saturday evening.

B. L. Ward and family were at Stevens Point the first of the week and later went to Stockton to spend the Fourth with relatives.

Mary Ward spent the week end at the B. L. Ward home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Whitrock and children spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Weldon and daughter, Norma, of Grand Rapids, and Dr. Ruffell of Oshkosh were Sunday visitors at the Warren home.

MARKET REPORT.

Hens	12½
Beef	5-6
Hides	13
Veal	12½
Pork, dressed	11-12
Hay, timothy	$18-20
Rye	90
Oats	38
Patent Flour	6.45
Eggs, fresh	20
Rye Flour	6.00
Butter	23-24

Chautauqua Week Specials

July 7th to 12th

For the benefit of those attending the Chautauqua we have prepared a special list of bargains. Read every item carefully and save more than enough on your purchases to pay for your weeks pleasure.

Bargain Basement

$1.25 Ladies' Hand Bags.—Ladies' black leather hand bags, $1.25 values, during this sale, each.....69c

50c Horsehide Gloves 25c.—Men's horsehide gloves, 50c values during this sale. per pair.....25c

Children's Gingham and Percale Dresses 48c.—Children's dresses made of good quality gingham and percale, pretty styles, ages 6 to 14 years, each.....48c

$1.00 House Dresses 68c.—Women's house dresses in a good range of colors, all sizes, regular $1.00 values, in our bargain basement, each.....68c

Women's and Misses Coats and Suits $4.95.—One lot of Women's and Misses coats and suits, sizes 34 to 42. Some of these models were made to sell at prices up to $20.00. These garments are made of good material but are not this season's styles. Your choice of the lot at....$4.95

Women's Coats and Suits at $2.95.—One lot of Women's coats and suits in a good assortment of colors and patterns. Sizes 14, 16, 18, and 36. Your choice of the lot at.....$2.95

Children's Percale Dresses 25c.—One lot of children's percale dresses, mostly small sizes, each.....25c

Women's $1.25 Waists 88c.—Women's white wash waists, regular $1.25 values in our bargain basement each..88c

Hardware Department

35c Pliers 29c.—Combination Slip Joint handy plier, just what you need. Regular 35c value special for this week each.....29c

65c Hoes 34c.—4 tine cultivator hoe, solid socket, just the thing for cultivating small gardens, worth 65c, special for this sale, each.....34c

45c Garden Hoe 29c.—Genuine 7-inch English garden hoe, regular 45c value. To clean out the balance of our stock, each.....29c

40c Stable Gutter Cleaners 24c.—Special Diamond Edge stable gutter cleaner, just the thing for cement floor work. Regular price 40c, special during this sale, each..24c

Paint Department

$1.65 Grade House Paint during this sale per gallon..$1.19
Sold in gallon lots only.

50c cans Johnson Floor Wax during this sale.....29c
1can to a customer.

45c Paint Brushes during this sale.....29c

25c Wall Paper during this sale per roll.....8c

Sold in room lots only. No sale paper trimmed. 3c a roll extra for trimming.

10c Wall Paper during this sale, per roll.....3c
Sold in room lots only. No sale paper trimmed.

$2.00 House Paint during this sale, per gallon.....$1.69

Sold in gallon lots only.....

25c Varnish Brush Free with every quart can of Fix-All Varnish stain during this sale.

Crockery Department

50c Glass Water Sets special for this sale.....29c

$1.25 Fancy Pictures—Special for this sale, each.....98c

These pictures are copies of the pictures seen at the Art Institute, Chicago.

25c Glass Vases during this sale each.....10c

15c Assortment of Glassware during this sale, choice of the lot.....10c

65c Wash Bowls and Pitcher during the sale.....39c

24c Dozen Tumblers during this sale, per dozen.....18c

50c Casserole or Covered Dish, brown and white, Guernsey Ware ,special during this sale.....29c

25c Cut Glass Vases during this sale, each.....19c

25c Water Bottle and Tumbler cut glass. Special during this sale, per set.....19c

30c Fancy Cake Plates during this sale, each.....19c

60c Set of 6 Teaspoons special during this sale per set..45c

65c Green Vases large size with two handles. Special during this sale each.....45c

5c Green Vases during this sale, each.....29c

25c Green Vases during this sale, each.....19c

25c Cereal Jars during this sale each.....19c

Carpet Department

White and Ecru Curtain Nets.—Regular 30c grade, special during this sale, per yard.....22c

White and Ecru Curtain Nets.—Regular 25c grade. Special during this sale per yard.....19c

$6.00 Linoleum Rugs, size 6 x 9 feet. Special during this each.....$4.95

$12.00 Linoleum Rugs.—Size 9x12 feet, special during this sale each.....$9.98

6x8 feet Bamboo Porch Shades—Special during this sale each.....98c

8x8 feet Bamboo Porch Shades—Special during this sale, each.....$1.48

Men's Department

Men's 25c Garters.....18c

Men's 50c Work Shirts in blue, gray and tan, sale price each.....43c

Men's 10c Work or Dress Socks, per pair.....7c

50c Men's Shirt and Drawers 39c—Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 50c values, sale price each.....39c

Men's 50c Union Suits 38c.—Men's Ecru color Cotton Ribbed Union Suits, 50c values, sale price.....38c

Men's $1.00 Dress Shirts 78c.—Men's dress shirts with or without collar, $1.00 values, sale price each.....78c

Men's $1.50 Dress Shirts $1.15.—Men's dress shirts with collar attached or banded style, $1.50 shirts, your choice at only.....$1.15

$8.00 Young Men's Suits $3.85.—Young men's long pant suits, sizes 32 to 36, assorted patterns in greys, tans, regular $8.00 values, sale price each.....$3.85

$15.00 Men's Suits $10.85.—Men's and Young Men's Suits in brown and grey mixtures and checks, values up to $15.00, sale price.....$10.85

$20.00 Men's Suits $14.85—Men's and Young Men's suits in tans, , greys and browns, values to $20.00, sale price..$14.85

$25.00 Men's Suits $18.85.— Men's and Young Men's suits in fine qualities, browns, greys and blue mixed. This lot contains values up to $25.00, sale price.....$18.85

Shoe Department

$4.00 Women's Pumps $2.95.—Any pair of our black patent, black kid, or bronze kid pumps in plain or strapped effects, all this season's goods, and nearly all sizes, special sale price.....$2.95

$3.50 Women's Pumps $2.65.—Any pair of Women's Black Patent or Kid Leather Pumps, oxfords or Colonials, all the new strap effects in this season's styles, all sizes in some styles Sale price.....$2.65

$3.00 Women's Pumps, $2.35—Any pair of our Women's Black Patent Dull or Bright Kid Strapped or Plain Pumps. We still have a good selection to choose from, and nearly all sizes. Sale price.....$2.35

$4.00 Men's Oxfords $3.15.—Any pair of Men's oxfords in Black and Tan leather, rubber or fibre soles, new custom lasts and low heels. All this seasons styles included. Sale price.....$3.15

$3.50 Men's Oxfords $2.85.—Men's $3.50 Oxfords in Black only. Button or Blutcher styles, high wide toes and medium heels. We have all sizes. This is an exceptionally good bargain. Sale Price.....$2.85

Grocery Department

The Bee Hive of Grand Rapids and the place where satisfaction is guaranteed. Come here first and you will save trouble and money.

A few items for this sale. We have no old goods to close out . Everything is fresh and new. We buy in large quantities and get bargains. You get the benfit.

Gold Dust Washing Powder, large size package	18c
Herring, per pail, round shore	78c
Herring, split	68c
Sardines canned in oil, good ones, 6 cans for	20c
Sardines canned in mustard, 3 cans for	25c
Salmon, this is good salmon at per can	9c
Salmon, a better grade at per can	10c
Salmon, this is a real good brand at	12½
Ketchup, per bottle, dandy	8c
Grape Juice, 50c bottles,	38c
Grape Juice 30c bottles	22c
Mustard, prepared, extra large bottles	10c
Salt, 140 lb. sacks or one-half bbls at	69c
Fruit Jar Rubbers, ours are the best, per doz. The kind you pay 10c for.	7c
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	10c
Peanut Butter, strictly pure, per pound. Bring your pail to put it in.	11c
Corn Flakes—The best summer food, 4 pkgs. for	19c
Coffee, 25c Santos coffee	18c
Coffee, 20c Rio coffee	14c

Tea, try our Horse Shoe uncolored Japan put up in one pound air tight packages. It makes a dandy cold drink

Black Tea—If you want it at the pound.....50c
It's a very good one.

Lemons, ours are very sour and of large size.

Cracker Jack and Chums, 6 pkgs.....24c

Free! Free! One can of old Dutch Baking powder with every 49lb. of Victoria Flour. (The leading flour.)

Mr. Farmer:
We have all kinds of seed for late seeding.
Bring us your eggs. We pay cash.

Dry Goods Dept.

20c Pepperell Sheeting 15c.—Pepperell bleached sheeting, 45 inches wide, regular price 20c, this sale price, per yard only.....15c

11c Bleached Sheeting 8c.—Bleached Sheeting 36 inches wide regular price 11c, this sale price per yd.....8c

8c Apron Ginghams 6c—Good quality apron ginghams, assorted checks, regular price 8c, sale price per yard..6c

Calico 5½c per yard.—Columbia print calicos in both light and dark patterns, sale price per yard.....5½c
(Not over 20 yards to a customer.) This price is less than we can buy this goods at today.

15c Serpentine Crepe 11c—Genuine Serpentine Crepe in a nice lot of patterns, lengths from two to nine yards, regular price 15c, sale price per yard.....11c

12½c Colored Lawns 7½c —Colored lawns in floral designs, regular price up to 12½c, sale price per yd.....7½c

24c White goods 15c.—A nice lot of white goods in pretty patterns. Regular prices up to 24c. Sale price per yard.....15c

$1.75 Taffeta Silks and Crepe de Chene $1.25.—A nice lot of short length taffeta silks and crepe de chenes in desirable shades. Regular price up to $1.75, sale price per yard.....$1.25

25c Crepetine 17c—Fine quality Crepetine in a good assortment of patterns. Regular price 25c, sale price, per yard.....17c

25c, 35c and 50c Wash Goods at 25 per cent off—Wash Goods beautiful patterns in short lengths. Regular prices are 25c, 35c, and 50c per yard, Sale Price **25 per cent off.**

95c Dotted Mulls 49c—White dotted mulls in a pretty lot of patterns. Regular price up to 95c. Sale price per yard.....49c

50c Veilings 25c—Good quality of veiling in plain and shaded colors, regular price 50c, sale price per yard....25c

Torchon Laces Half Price.—One assortment of Torchon laces, regular price 2c up to 10c, on sale at **Half Price.**

7c Embroideries 4c.—A nice assortment of embroideries 3 inches wide, regular price 7c, sale price per yard....4c

Embroidered Insertions Half Price—Embroidered insertions in assorted widths, regular price 15c to $1.00 per yard, on sale at **Half Price.**

10 yards of 10c Dress Gingham 79c—Good quality dress ginghams in pretty patterns, regular 10c cloth, sale price 10 yards for.....79c

$2.00 Mesh Bags 88c.—Ladies German Silver mesh hand bags, values to $2.00, sale price.....88c

15c Ginghams 10c—Toile du Nord and Lucille Dress Ginghams, beautiful patterns, regular price 12½ and 15c, sale price per yard.....10c

$1.00 Ladies Union Suits 78c.—Ladies Lisle Ribbed Union Suits, sizes 34 to 44, low neck, no sleeve style, regular price $1.00—Sale price.....78c

15c Gauze Vests 10c—Ladies gauze vests, values to 15c, sale price each.....10c

45c Ladies Hose 29cc.—Ladies Black and Tan hose, fibre silk and lisle, values to 45c, sale price per pair.....29c

25c Children's Tan Hose 18c.—Children's tan cotton ribbed hose. Regular price 25c, sale price.....18c

25c Infants Tan Hose 18c—Infants tan hose, 25c quality, sale price per pair.....18c

$7.50 Ladies Trimmed Hats $1.45.—Ladies spring trimmed hats in pretty shapes, some values up to $7.50, sale price only.....$1.45

$3.00 Ladies and Children's Hats 95c—Ladies and children's trimmed hats, values to $3.00, sale price.....95c

$1.00 Princess Slips 69c.—Ladies Princess slips in good quality Nainsook, well made and neatly trimmed, $1.00 values, sale price.....69c

$2.00 Princess Slips 98c.—Princess Slips in the better grades $1.50 and $2.00 values, sale price.....98c

Drug Department

Electric Bitters—Regular $1.00 size, special for this sale, per bottle.....79c

HEBROS TONIC—Blood and Liver medicine, regular $1.00 size, special for the sale.....25c

Putnam's Dry Cleaner—25c size, special for this sale, per bottle.....17c

Compound Celery Nervine.—$1.00 size, special for this sale per bottle.....59c

Arbutus Rice Powder.—Flesh or white, regular 25c packages during this sale.....16c

Pratts Baby Chick Food—Regular 50c size, special for this sale only.....39c

Poison Fly Paper—Regular 5c packages, during this sale, 3 packages for.....5c

Hess Poultry Panocea, 5 lb. packages, regular price 60c. Special for this sale.....49c

Hess Dip and Disinfectant, 1 gallon can, regular $1.00 size, special for the sale.....79c

Colgates Talcum Powder—Choice of 5 odors, during this sale per can.....11c

Save your cash slips and redeem them for trading stamps We give 1 stamp with each 10c purchase. Stamps are enual to 2½ per cent discount.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Get Trading Stamps for your cash slips. One stamp given with each 10c purchase.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK STARTS ON FRIDAY

July 7 to 12 has been selected as Chautauqua week for Grand Rapids, and on this occasion the city will be offered some of the best entertainments that will be seen here for some time.

The Chautauqua this season is put on by the same men as that of 1915, namely, the University of Wisconsin, and as practically everybody was in attendance at last year's meetings, it is needless to say that it will be excellent. However, the Chautauqua this season will not only be as good as that of last year, but according to the program and the reputation of those who are to take part, it will even excell former attempts, all of which seems doubtful, but is nevertheless true.

The Chautauqua is being boosted by about one hundred of our business men, who are guaranteeing that the proposition will make good financially and while the entertainments will no doubt be well attended everybody should step forth in their support and turn out. Grand Rapids will never have a chance to see a better class of entertainments and as the occasion comes but once a year do not miss it.

The program which has been selected is as follows:

First Day

2:30 P. M.—Concert: The University of Wisconsin Band.
3:30 P. M.—Lecture: "America and the World War," Arnold B. Hall.
7:30 P. M.—Community Singing: Led by trained choral director.
8:00 P. M.—Lecture: "The Playground of Life," Arnold B. Hall.
9:00 P. M.—Grand Concert: The University of Wisconsin Military Band.

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2:30 P. M. Concert: Treble Clef Company, with Miss Jessie Rae Taylor.
3:30 P. M. — Lecture: "The Church in Action," Gabriel R. Maguire.
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Fourth Day

2:30 P. M.—Concert: Milton College Octet.
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FOR RENT:—Some good offices two and three suites, over our Grocery Store. L. M. Nash.

FOR RENT:—Suite of modern offices over Daly's Drug Store.

BIRTHS

A boy, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Leland, Monday, July 3.
A boy, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Arpin.
A boy, to Rev. and Mrs. Glesselman of Sigel.
A boy, to Dr. and Mrs. Jackson of Rudolph.
A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pasano of Rudolph.
A thirteen pound son to Mr. and Mrs. John Coats of the West Side.

KAREL ELECTED JUDGE OF JUVENILE COURT

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27. — Judges of the courts of record of Milwaukee county have elected Judge J. C. Karel, of county court, judge of the juvenile court, succeeding Judge F. C. Eschweiler, justice-elect of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

CITY POINT

The City Point creamery is now ready for business. Cream is being hauled three times a week. "Boost for it."

Lillian Gallaway spent Sunday in Stevens Point.

John Christenson visited his brother in La Crosse, who is very ill.

Mrs. Martin Franson and son Cletus autoed home to Marshfield with her father, Jim Curtin, on Tuesday.

Cecil Hoover of Pittsville was a Sunday caller at J. Nelson's home, Miss Lula returning home with her to spend the 4th.

Miss Elma Paulson was a visitor at Pray over Sunday. Miss Dorothy Hancock returned with her to visit a couple of days.

Mr. and Mrs. Steen Nelson and children visited her brother and family at Grand Rapids Monday.

Loran Ellis, who is employed on a dredge in Minnesota, spent the 4th with his family here.

Miss Gertrude Nelson left for Green Bay Monday to visit friends.

H. A. Lamp was a business caller at Merrillan Monday.

Clyde Ellis is visiting his cousin, Loran Ellis, and family.

T. J. Slaffon autoed to Chippewa Falls Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society meets with Mrs. Steen Nelson Friday, July 14.

Mrs. Frank Hancock consulted a physician at Pittsville Thursday.

Mrs. Wellington Conner entertained her brother and wife from Nebraska last week.

A. J. Amundson was a business caller at Grand Rapids last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Reitzel of Ogdensburg were in town Sunday.

REMINGTON

On June 21 Miss Alice Casey and Glen Beatty of Sherry, Wis., were unified in the holy bonds of matrimony at the Catholic Church at Babcock. Rev. Willitzer performed the ceremony. The bride is a most estimable young lady, having graduated from the Wood County Normal and taught school several years. The groom is an industrious young man of good habits. They have a number of friends here who wish them a long and happy wedded life.

J. W. Carey, James F. Lowe and Miss Minnie White attended the 4th of July celebration at Pittsville.

Miss Cecelia Cummings of Oshkosh, Wis., was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Helen Lowe, several days last week.

Frank Seebruck and mother are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee this week.

Charles Sanger is driving a new Ford auto.

Gus Sangar and family visited the parental home here on Sunday.

J. W. Cary returned home from Plainfield, where he had been visiting his brother for some time past.

Mrs. Beattey of Sherry attended the wedding of her son at the Casey home on June 21.

Mr. and Mrs. John Casey and children of Madison, Wis., were here to attend the Casey and Beattey wedding.

Miss Lena Rutz of this place and Paul Bangert of Clifton, Wis., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rutz, on June 2. We extend to the young couple our sincere congratulations.

A number of our citizens autoed to Camp Douglas on Sunday to see our brave soldier boys who are going to the border to defend our country.

Mr. Luberts and Mr. Winters of Finley have taken the contract of building our new school house in district No. 2. It will be a veneered brick building.

Crops are advancing rapidly since our hot weather set in. The farmers feel more hopeful now of a good crop for all.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Urban of Babcock and Mrs. Urban's sister and children of Milwaukee autoed to the Sanger home on Sunday.

Mr. Charles Miller and children of Grand Rapids are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sanger this week.

KELLNER

Arthur and Fred Kaffdorf spent the Fourth at Kellner.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Wollcott, who have been visiting the latter's son, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warren, left Friday for Vandriessen, where they will visit the former's son.

Corine Hjerstedt is sending the week with her sister, Mrs. George Eberhardt.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Thompson spent the Fourth with Mrs. Thompson's parents in Saratoga.

The G. H. Munroe family, and Allen Hjersteadt, O. C. Ely and wife, J. W. Ramsey and family, spent the Fourth at the Club House fishing and enjoying a picnic dinner. They were later joined by the Williams, Bergonson and Muir families of Grand Rapids. All report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eberhardt have moved to Biron.

Mrs. Haydon of Chicago spent Friday evening and Saturday at the Wm. Warren home, returning to her home Saturday evening.

B. L. Ward and family were at Stevens Point the first of the week and later went to Stockton to spend the Fourth with relatives.

Mary Ward spent the week end at the B. L. Ward home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Whitrock and children spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Weldon and daughter, Norma, of Grand Rapids, and Dr. Ruffell of Oshkosh were Sunday visitors at the Warren home.

MARKET REPORT.

Hens	12½
Beef	5-6
Hides	13
Veal	12½
Pork, dressed	11-12
Hay, timothy	$18-20
Rye	90
Oats	38
Patent Flour	6.45
Eggs, fresh	20
Rye Flour	6.00
Butter	24

Chautauqua Week Specials

July 7th to 12th

For the benefit of those attending the Chautauqua we have prepared a special list of bargains. Read every item carefully and save more than enough on your purchases to pay for your weeks pleasure.

Bargain Basement

$1.25 Ladies' Hand Bags.—Ladies' black leather hand bags, $1.25 values, during this sale, each....69c

50c Horsehide Gloves 25c.—Men's horsehide gloves, 50c values during this sale. per pair....25c

Children's Gingham and Percale Dresses 48c.—Children's dresses made of good quality gingham and percale, pretty styles, ages 6 to 14 years, each....48c

$1.00 House Dresses 68c.—Women's house dresses in a good range of colors, all sizes, regular $1.00 values, in our bargain basement, each....68c

Women's and Misses Coats and Suits $4.95.—One lot of Women's and Misses coats and suits, sizes 34 to 42. Some of these models were made to sell at prices up to $20.00. These garments are made of good material but are not this season's styles. Your choice of the lot at....$4.95

Women's Coats and Suits at $2.95.—One lot of Women's coats and suits in a good assortment of colors and patterns. Sizes 14, 16, 18, and 36. Your choice of the lot at....$2.95

Children's Percale Dresses 25c.—One lot of children's percale dresses, mostly small sizes, each....25c

Women's $1.25 Waists 88c.—Women's white wash waists, regular $1.25 values in our bargain basement each..88c

Hardware Department

35c Pliers 29c.—Combination Slip Joint handy plier, just what you need. Regular 35c value special for this week each....29c

65c Hoes 34c.—4 tine cultivator hoe, solid socket, just the thing for cultivating small gardens, worth 65c, special for this sale, each....34c

45c Garden Hoe 29c.—Genuine 7-inch English garden hoe, regular 45c value. To clean out the balance of our stock, each....29c

40c Stable Gutter Cleaners 24c.—Special Diamond Edge stable gutter cleaner, just the thing for cement floor work. Regular price 40c, special during this sale, each..24c

Paint Department

$1.65 Grade House Paint during this sale per gallon..$1.19
Sold in gallon lots only.

50c cans Johnson Floor Wax during this sale....29c
1can to a customer.

45c Paint Brushes during this sale....29c

25c Wall Paper during this sale per roll....8c

Sold in room lots only. No sale paper trimmed. 3c a roll extra for trimming.

10c Wall Paper during this sale, per roll....3c
Sold in room lots only. No sale paper trimmed.

$2.00 House Paint during this sale, per gallon....$1.69

Sold in gallon lots only....

25c Varnish Brush Free with every quart can of Fix-All Varnish stain during this sale.

Crockery Department

50c Glass Water Sets special for this sale....29c

$1.25 Fancy Pictures—Special for this sale, each....98c

These pictures are copies of the pictures seen at the Art Institute, Chicago.

25c Glass Vases during this sale each....10c

15c Assortment of Glassware during this sale, choice of the lot....10c

65c Wash Bowls and Pitcher during the sale....39c

24c Dozen Tumblers during this sale, per dozen....18c

50c Casserole or Covered Dish, brown and white, Guernsey Ware, special during this sale....29c

25c Cut Glass Vases during this sale, each....19c

25c Water Bottle and Tumbler cut glass. Special during this sale, per set....19c

30c Fancy Cake Plates during this sale, each....19c

60c Set of 6 Teaspoons special during this sale per set..45c

65c Green Vases large size with two handles. Special during this sale each....45c

5c Green Vases during this sale, each....29c

25c Green Vases during this sale, each....19c

25c Cereal Jars during this sale each....19c

Carpet Department

White and Ecru Curtain Nets.—Regular 30c grade, special during this sale, per yard....22c

White and Ecru Curtain Nets.—Regular 25c grade. Special during this sale per yard....19c

$6.00 Linoleum Rugs, size 6 x 9 feet. Special during this each....$4.95

$12.00 Linoleum Rugs.—Size 9x12 feet, special during this sale each....$9.98

6x8 feet Bamboo Porch Shades—Special during this sale each....98c

8x8 feet Bamboo Porch Shades—Special during this sale, each....$1.48

Men's Department

Men's 25c Garters....18c

Men's 50c Work Shirts in blue, gray and tan, sale price each....43c

Men's 10c Work or Dress Socks, per pair....7c

50c Men's Shirt and Drawers 39c—Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 50c values, sale price each....39c

Men's 50c Union Suits 38c.—Men's Ecru color Cotton Ribbed Union Suits, 50c values, sale price....38c

Men's $1.00 Dress Shirts 78c.—Men's dress shirts with or without collar, $1.00 values, sale price each....78c

Men's $1.50 Dress Shirts $1.15.—Men's dress shirts with collar attached or banded style, $1.50 shirts, your choice at only....$1.15

$8.00 Young Men's Suits $3.85.—Young men's long pant suits, sizes 32 to 36, assorted patterns in greys, tans, regular $8.00 values, sale price each....$3.85

$15.00 Men's Suits $10.85.—Men's and Young Men's Suits in brown and grey mixtures and checks, values up to $15.00, sale price....$10.85

$20.00 Men's Suits $14.85—Men's and Young Men's suits in tans, , greys and browns, values to $20.00, sale price..$14.85

$25.00 Men's Suits $18.85.— Men's and Young Men's suits in fine qualities, browns, greys and blue mixed. This lot contains values up to $25.00, sale price....$18.85

Shoe Department

$4.00 Women's Pumps $2.95.—Any pair of our black patent, black kid, or bronze kid pumps in plain or strapped effects, all this season's goods, and nearly all sizes, special sale price....$2.95

$3.50 Women's Pumps $2.65.—Any pair of Women's Black Patent or Kid Leather Pumps, oxfords or Colonials, all the new strap effects in this season's styles, all sizes in some styles Sale price....$2.65

$3.00 Women's Pumps, $2.35—Any pair of our Women's Black Patent Dull or Bright Kid Strapped or Plain Pumps. We still have a good selection to choose from, and nearly all sizes. Sale price....$2.35

$4.00 Men's Oxfords $3.15.—Any pair of Men's oxfords in Black and Tan leather, rubber or fibre soles, new custom lasts and low heels. All this seasons styles included. Sale price....$3.15

$3.50 Men's Oxfords $2.85.—Men's $3.50 Oxfords in Black only. Button or Blutcher styles, high wide toes and medium heels. We have all sizes. This is an exceptionally good bargain. Sale Price....$2.85

Grocery Department

The Bee Hive of Grand Rapids and the place where satisfaction is guaranteed. Come here first and you will save trouble and money.

A few items for this sale. We have no old goods to close out. Everything is fresh and new. We buy in large quantities and get bargains. You get the benfit.

Gold Dust Washing Powder, large size package....18c
Herring, per pail, round shore....78c
Herring, split....68c
Sardines canned in oil, good ones, 6 cans for....20c
Sardines canned in mustard, 3 cans for....25c
Salmon, this is good salmon at per can....9c
Salmon, a better grade at per can....10c
Salmon, this is a real good brand at....12½
Ketchup, per bottle, dandy....8c
Grape Juice, 50c bottles,....38c
Grape Juice 30c bottles....22c
Mustard, prepared, extra large bottles....10c
Salt, 140 lb. sacks or one-half bbls at....69c
Fruit Jar Rubbers, ours are the best, per doz....7c
The kind you pay 10c for.
Peanuts, roasted, per lb....10c
Peanut Butter, strictly pure, per pound....11c
Bring your pail to put it in.
Corn Flakes—The best summer food, 4 pkgs. for....19c
Coffee, 25c Santos coffee....18c
Coffee, 20c Rio coffee....14c
Tea, try our Horse Shoe uncolored Japan put up in one pound air tight packages. It makes a dandy cold drink
Black Tea—If you want it at the pound....50c
It's a very good one.
Lemons, ours are very sour and of large size.
Cracker Jack and Chums, 6 pkgs....24c

Free! Free! One can of old Dutch Baking powder with every 49lb. of Victoria Flour. (The leading flour.)

Mr. Farmer:
We have all kinds of seed for late seeding.
Bring us your eggs. We pay cash.

Dry Goods Dept.

20c Pepperell Sheeting 15c.—Pepperell bleached sheeting, 45 inches wide, regular price 20c, this sale price, per yard only....15c

11c Bleached Sheeting 8c.—Bleached Sheeting 36 inches wide regular price 11c, this sale price per yd....8c

8c Apron Ginghams 6c—Good quality apron ginghams, assorted checks, regular price 8c, sale price per yard..6c

Calico 5½c per yard.—Columbia print calicos in both light and dark patterns, sale price per yard....5½c
(Not over 20 yards to a customer.) This price is less than we can buy this goods at today.

15c Serpentine Crepe 11c—Genuine Serpentine Crepe in a nice lot of patterns, lengths from two to nine yards, regular price 15c, sale price per yard....11c

12½c Colored Lawns 7½c—Colored lawns in floral designs, regular price up to 12½c, sale price per yd....7½c

24c White goods 15c.—A nice lot of white goods in pretty patterns. Regular prices up to 24c. Sale price per yard....15c

$1.75 Taffeta Silks and Crepe de Chene $1.25.—A nice lot of short length taffeta silks and crepe de chenes in desirable shades. Regular price up to $1.75, sale price per yard....$1.25

25c Crepetine 17c—Fine quality Crepetine in a good assortment of patterns. Regular price 25c, sale price, per yard....17c

25c, 35c and 50c Wash Goods at 25 per cent off.—Wash Goods beautiful patterns in short lengths. Regular prices are 25c, 35c, and 50c per yard, Sale Price **25 per cent off.**

95c Dotted Mulls 49c—White dotted mulls in a pretty lot of patterns. Regular price up to 95c. Sale price per yard....49c

50c Veilings 25c—Good quality of veiling in plain and shaded colors, regular price 50c, sale price per yard....25c

Torchon Laces Half Price.—One assortment of Torchon laces, regular price 2c up to 10c, on sale at **Half Price.**

7c Embroideries 4c.—A nice assortment of embroideries 3 inches wide, regular price 7c, sale price per yard....4c

Embroidered Insertions Half Price—Embroidered insertions in assorted widths, regular price 15c to $1.00 per yard, on sale at **Half Price.**

10 yards of 10c Dress Gingham 79c—Good quality dress ginghams in pretty patterns, regular 10c cloth, sale price 10 yards for....79c

$2.00 Mesh Bags 88c.—Ladies German Silver mesh hand bags, values to $2.00, sale price....88c

15c Ginghams 10c—Toile du Nord and Lucille Dress Ginghams, beautiful patterns, regular price 12½ and 15c, sale price per yard....10c

$1.00 Ladies Union Suits 78c.—Ladies Lisle Ribbed Union Suits, sizes 34 to 44, low neck, no sleeve style, regular price $1.00—Sale price....78c

15c Gauze Vests 10c—Ladies gauze vests, values to 15c, sale price each....10c

45c Ladies Hose 29cc.—Ladies Black and Tan hose, fibre silk and lisle, values to 45c, sale price per pair....29c

25c Children's Tan Hose 18c.—Children's tan cotton ribbed hose. Regular price 25c, sale price....18c

25c Infants Tan Hose 18c—Infants tan hose, 25c quality, sale price per pair....18c

$7.50 Ladies Trimmed Hats $1.45.—Ladies spring trimmed hats in pretty shapes, some values up to $7.50, sale price only....$1.45

$3.00 Ladies and Children's Hats 95c—Ladies and children's trimmed hats, values to $3.00, sale price....95c

$1.00 Princess Slips 69c.—Ladies Princess slips in good quality Nainsook, well made and neatly trimmed, $1.00 values, sale price....69c

$2.00 Princess Slips 98c.—Princess Slips in the better grades $1.50 and $2.00 values, sale price....98c

Drug Department

Electric Bitters—Regular $1.00 size, special for this sale, per bottle....79c

HEBROS TONIC—Blood and Liver medicine, regular $1.00 size, special for the sale....25c

Putnam's Dry Cleaner—25c size, special for this sale, per bottle....17c

Compound Celery Nervine.—$1.00 size, special for this sale per bottle....59c

Arbutus Rice Powder.—Flesh or white, regular 25c packages during this sale....16c

Pratts Baby Chick Food—Regular 50c size, special for this sale only....39c

Poison Fly Paper—Regular 5c packages, during this sale, 3 packages for....5c

Hess Poultry Panacea, 5 lb. packages, regular price 60c. Special for this sale....49c

Hess Dip and Disinfectant, 1 gallon can, regular $1.00 size, special for the sale....79c

Colgates Talcum Powder—Choice of 5 odors, during this sale per can....11c

Save your cash slips and redeem them for trading stamps We give 1 stamp with esch 10c purchase. Stamps are enual to 2½ per cent discount.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Get Trading Stamps for your cash slips. One stamp given with each 10c purchase.